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J. B. POWELL
Editor and Publisher

C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
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PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, Hankow, China.
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests.
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs.. 637
Special Articles
The Consortium Agreement 639
The Return of Kuomingtang Rule in Kwangtung ....Hin Wong 641
The Untouched Resources of Manchuria ...Yeh Kung-cho 642
The Chinese Bankers Assert Themselves.....Upton Close 646
The Present Position in China.....Sao Ki Alfred Sze 650
Who's Who in China 654
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 658
Tableaux From "Ben Hur," Given by Chinese Women .. 666
Men and Events 670
News from North China 674
News from Central China 676
News from South China 680
News Summary of the Week 685
China's Progress in Industry ....K. C. C. 686
What the Ships Carry Between America and China..... 688
New Books and Publications
Up Through the Gorges 689
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China..... 690
The United States Court for China..... 691

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAPAN IS STEADILY consolidating her position in the province of Shantung despite her assurance that her troops would be withdrawn and Tsingtao would be returned to China by negotiation. Her ambition of converting Shantung into a Japanese territory, and at least of establishing her position there so firmly that it cannot be shaken, is becoming more manifest. Reports from that quarter are full of Japanese activities which are infringing on Chinese sovereignty in an unprecedented manner. The Japanese administration at Tsingtao forbids the Chinese to establish schools, religious societies, newspapers and similar public organizations. Japanese companies are minting subsidiary copper coins and circulating them on the market with the result that Chinese money-changers are suffering immensely. These coins, which are much lighter than those coined by the Chinese government mints, have found their way into every part of China, and are freely circulated along the Tsinanfu-Tsingtao railway. It is said that they are worth from 30 to 40 percent less than the Chinese coins, and consequently money changers and counters have to exercise great precaution in their transactions, otherwise they suffer. The most grave and serious of the Japanese activities in Shantung is their supplying of arms and ammunition in large quantities to *tufeis*, or robbers. Well equipped with modern weapons of killing, the *tufeis* in Shantung are molesting the peaceful population and robbing them of what has been left to them by the famine. In the meantime, the Japanese at Tsinanfu, the capital city of that province, are claiming that the Chinese police officers and men are incapable of according them necessary protection against the bandits whom they have armed, and demanding the right to organize a "Pao Wei Tuan," or a volunteer force, for "self-protection." The proposed Japanese volunteer

force is to be divided into four sections, and its members are to be selected from among the Japanese residents, their commander being appointed by the Japanese administration at Tsingtao. The motive for this proposal is evident. It is the same motive which has actuated the Japanese to organize police forces in Amoy, Fukien, and in Chientao, Manchuria. In fact, Japanese policemen have already begun to patrol in Tsinan. The Japanese call them their "protectors," who are nominally supported by themselves but really by their government. Various quarters in Tsinan, such as the four big sections, are now having Japanese policemen. The first section covers No. 6 to No. 8 roads. The second, No. 4 to No. 6; the third, No. 2 to No. 4, and the fourth, No. 2 and the Pu Li Gate.

IT is not only in the direction of policing of Shantung which Japan has been extending her activities, but also in the direction of the increase of her troops in that province which is even more menacing. Some three thousand Japanese soldiers are now stationed along the Tsinanfu-Tsingtao railway. For no other purpose than that of terrorizing the Chinese population, they at first held their drills in Tsinanfu, Cheng Pei and Lo Kou, and now are making use of any city in Shantung which they like as their drilling ground. The crops in the fields are trampled under, and poor peasants are not allowed to claim indemnity. They are making the people of Kou Tien, Ta Lin Chi, Chow Chuan, and Niu Wei Chuang feel their undesirable presence and further creating an ill-feeling among them towards everything Japanese. The protest of the Chinese Military Governor to the Japanese authorities against these acts of barbarity is unheeded. To what length Japanese aggression in Shantung will lead is an interesting subject for speculation, and is a subject which should have been taken up by the Japanese in the conference of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce which was held this week at Shanghai. It is unwise to tax Chinese forbearance to the breaking point, if the Japanese intend to trade and thrive in China.

"LABOR-SAVING DEVICES" is often used as if the term excluded everything but machinery. It is, of course, true that machines, to be of any use, must save labor. Unless machines did what might be done by hand more quickly and more efficiently than it could be done without them they would be neither a business nor an economic success. Machinery of all kinds is a great labor-saving device; but machinery is by no means the only means to that end. There are certain intelligent conclusions, certain moral principles and certain common-sense ideas that are labor-savers of no less importance. Reasonable observance of the law and the general practice of common honesty are examples. No statistician can compute the energy that would be saved throughout the East if it were possible to do away with the practice of watching the fields against thieves. To be able to count on honest habits in the community would enable every farmer to go to bed and get enough sleep to make his next day's labor more energetic and more productive. Among moral labor-saving devices, using the word "moral" in its broadest sense, is standardization. A standardized coinage is the first thing that comes to mind. Certain Western nations have suffered the effects of a disorganized money system recently enough to enable the Westerner to appreciate fully the great waste of time and energy involved in the disunited state of China's currency. The system of weights and measures in a country must also be standardized if the people are to be saved from endless confusion. In the Constitution of the United States of America, standardization of weights and measures is put down with standardization of coinage as one of the functions of the government. Some sorts of standardization cannot be carried out successfully without the continuous support of a unified government, but every government should be urged to do what it can. Marketing is a field for standardization that requires little governmental support. Some Americans can still remember the merchant who was able to attract buyers by advertising that his was a one-price store. Today an advertisement of the sort would be meaningless because the one-price practice is general. Consider the time and energy China would save if she could adopt even this small degree of standardization. Standardization has been carried much further than this in Western countries, particularly America. Hundreds of kinds of goods are sold in labelled packages that insure uniform weight and quality. Even generally used and uniform staples, such as sugar and rice, have been successfully marketed in labeled packages in America. Grading of wheat, and cotton, was brought to a high degree of usefulness before it was made the subjects of legislation by the various states. In many of the states, especially those of the Pacific Coast, standardization has been successfully applied to the marketing of fruits. Such standardization in marketing is merely a further application of the general principle that is behind all standardization, that known and observed conventions as to weight and quality save the time and energy of the people. The waste involved in bargaining, in trying by argument and sharp practice to get ahead of one another is avoided by the whole community, and every individual is probably better off for it. While advocating

machines as labor-saving devices in China the fact that there are moral devices that make toward the same end. Of these, standardization is worth the effort of every progessive person in China, for China lacks standardization in the field of economics and business more than does any other great nation.

THE NEWS OF the death of Edgar Pierce Allen, former president of the American Association of Tientsin, and one of the most popular foreigners in North China, comes to his friends throughout the country as a great shock. He died of pneumonia at his Peking home on the morning of February 9, after a brief illness. A fortnight ago, Mr. Allen contracted influenza and shortly afterwards pneumonia set in with the disastrous result. He had been in the best of health, always robust and healthy looking, and the end came rather suddenly and unexpectedly. Many of his numerous friends did not know that he was ill when the sad news appeared in the press. The sudden manner in which the last call came to Mr. Allen makes many pause in the midst of their work and contemplate those things that belong to the future. That is the thought uppermost in the minds of all those who have known Mr. Allen and are now mourning his loss. He went to North China in 1900, and in that period, identified himself with the legal profession and created a position for himself which will remain unfilled for many years to come. He was charming, friendly, helpful and broad-minded. He possessed a legal mind which was unsurpassable. Whenever he differed in views he gave reasons in the most gentlemanly manner why he did so. Two weeks before he was fatally sick, he discussed with the writer, in the course of a conversation on the train from Peking to Tientsin, a number of plans which he had formulated to combat against growing vandalism in China and at the same time to preserve the historical places and ancient monuments from human as well as natural destruction. He was public spirited, and next to America, China was the dearest to him. In the last as well as in many previous conversations, he showed his intense love for this country and personally concerned himself with her welfare. By his death China has lost a good foreign friend.

BORN in Shanghai on February 1, 1866, Mr. Allen was the eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. Young I. Allen, prominent missionaries of that port. After having completed a course of home instruction he was sent in 1881 to Emory College, Ga., from which institution of learning he was graduated with highest honors in 1885. He took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University where he specialized in Semitics. In 1892 he was admitted to practice in the Florida courts, in 1893 to the United States Federal Bar and in 1898 to the New York Bar. In 1900 he returned to China and in 1901 began the practice of his profession in Tientsin. In 1902 he was appointed as general counsel of the railways of North China, and in the following year was made a lecturer on the subject of "International Law" at Peiyang University. From that time on, his fame as a legal adviser grew with rapidity, and the Chinese government frequently consulted him on national as well as international questions. In 1917 he was elected president of the American Association of Tientsin, and served in that capacity during the active period of the organization. In 1919 he was retained by the Ministry of Finance in the well-known Passeri case. Later on he was called upon by the government of Chihli to give advice on the matter of the sequestration of enemy property. Mr. Allen maintained two offices, one at Peking and one at Tientsin, between which offices he divided his time. In 1895 he married Miss Bertha Sanerwein, of Baltimore, who with their only child, now the wife of Colonel Philip Bagby, U. S. A. and absent in America, survives him. "In all things he was," fittingly commented the *North China Star*," a constructionist rather than obstructionist, and all of North China which knew him well feel sincere sorrow over his passing."

The Consortium Agreement

AFTER a number of months of secrecy regarding its contents, the agreement made on October 15, 1920, at New York, by the representatives of the various national groups represented in the International Consortium, has been made public. While not coming directly from Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American banks in the Chinese Consortium, it is understood that the making public of the agreement has met with his approval.

A perusal of the contract, however, is not as enlightening as those persons who clamored for its publication had supposed it would be. The majority of the text is taken up with the routine procedures defining the responsibilities of each of the banking groups concerned, and the method of disposing of the bonds issued against loans contracted. The agreement announces that loans will be made "to the Chinese government or to Chinese government departments, or to provinces of China or to companies or corporations owned or controlled by or on behalf of the Chinese government or any Chinese provincial government or to any party if the transaction in question is guaranteed by the Chinese government or any Chinese provincial government." The scope of the agreement does not prevent the individual banks concerned from making private industrial loans to corporations or individuals not guaranteed as set forth in the preceding quotation.

The question of what security will be asked from the central or provincial government remains unanswered and it is this point, together with the

supervision that will be inaugurated in the expenditure of the loans, that has been the basis for many rumors, favorable and otherwise, in Peking and elsewhere. On that point, the assurances of Mr. Lamont and Mr. Stevens that the land tax will not be involved in any way and that the supervision requested will be for the good of the general Chinese public stand.

The complete text of the agreement follows:

Agreement

October 15, 1920.

An Agreement made the fifteenth day of October, 1920 between:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, having its office at 9 Gracechurch Street in the City of London (hereinafter called "the Hongkong Bank") of the first part.

The Banque De L' Indo Chine, having its office at 15 bis Rue Laffitte Paris (hereinafter called "the French Bank") of the second part.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, having its office at Yokohama in Japan (hereinafter called "the Japanese Bank") of the third part and

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Kuhn Loeb & Co., The National City Bank, New York, The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago (hereinafter called "the American Managers") acting as to the United Kingdom by Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell and Co., of 22 Old Broad Street in the city of London and as to France by Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris, of the fourth part.

Whereas the Hongkong Bank, the French Bank, the Japanese Bank and the American Managers are acting for the purposes of this Agreement as the representatives of the British, French, Japanese and American Groups respectively.

And Whereas the British, French, Japanese and American Groups were formed with the object of negotiating and carrying out Chinese loan business.

And Whereas their respective governments have undertaken to give their complete support to their respective national groups the parties hereto in all operations undertaken pursuant to the agreement hereinafter contained and have further undertaken that in the event of competition in the obtaining of any specific loan contract the collective support of the diplomatic representatives in Peking of the four governments will be assured to the parties hereto for the purpose of obtaining such contract.

And Whereas the said national groups are of the opinion that the interests of the Chinese people can in existing circumstances best be served by the co-operative action of the various banking groups representing the investment interests of their respective countries in procuring for the Chinese government the capital necessary for a programme of economic reconstruction and improved communications.

And Whereas with these objects in view the respective national groups are prepared to participate on qual terms in such undertakings as may be calculated to assists China in the establishment of her great public utilities and to these ends to welcome the co-operation of Chinese capital.

Now it is Hereby Agreed by and between the parties as follows:—

1. *Each Group* reserves to itself the right of increasing or reducing the number of its own members but so that any member of a group dropping out shall remain bound by the restrictive provisions hereof and any member of a group coming in shall become subject to the restrictive provisions hereof and so that no group shall (without the consent of the others) be entitled to admit into its group a new member who is not of its nationality and domiciled in its market. The admission of any new group shall be determined by the parties hereto subject to the approval of their respective governments.

2. *This Agreement* relates to existing and future loan agreements which involve the issue for subscription by the public of loans to the Chinese government or to Chinese government departments or to Provinces of China or to companies or corporations owned or controlled by or on behalf of the Chinese government or any Chinese provincial government or to any party if the transaction in question is guaranteed by the Chinese government or Chinese provincial government but does not relate to agreements for loans to be floated in China. Existing agreements relating to industrial undertakings upon which it can be shown that substantial progress has been made may be omitted from the scope of this Agreement.

3. The existing *Agreements* and any future loan agreements to which this Agreement relates and any business arising out of such agreements respectively shall be dealt with by the said groups in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

4. *This Agreement* is made on the principle of complete equality in every respect between the parties hereto and each of the parties hereto shall take an equal share in all operations and sign all contracts and shall bear an equal share of all charges in connection with any business (except stamp duties and any charges of and in connection with the realization by the parties hereto in their respective markets of their shares in the operations) and the parties (hereto shall conclude all contracts with equal rights and obligations as between themselves and each party shall have the same rights, privileges, prerogatives, advantages, responsibilities and obligations of every sort and kind. Accordingly preliminary advances on account of or in connection with business to which this Agreement relates shall be borne by each of the parties hereto in equal shares and each of the parties hereto shall be entitled to participate equally in the existing Agreements and will offer to the other parties hereto an equal participation with itself in any future loan business falling within the scope of this Agreement. Should one or more of the parties hereto decline a participation in the existing Agreements or any of them or in any such future loan business as aforesaid the party or parties accepting a participation therein shall be free to undertake the same but shall issue on its or their markets only.

5. *All* contracts shall so far as possible be made so as not to impose joint liability on the parties hereto but each of the parties hereto shall severally liquidate its own engagements or liabilities. The parties hereto will so far as possible come to an understanding with regard to the realization of the operations but so that such realization in whatever manner this may take place shall be for the separate benefit of each of the parties hereto as regards their respective participations therein and so that each of the parties hereto shall be entitled to realize its participation in the operations only in its own market it being understood that the issues in the respective markets are to be made at substantial parity.

6. Any one or more of the parties hereto who shall have accepted its or their participation in any business hereunder shall be entitled by notice in writing to call upon the other or others of the parties

hereto who propose to issue their own respective participations to issue for the account of the party or parties giving such notice or notices either all or one-half of the amount which may constitute the participation of the party or parties giving such notice or notices and the party or parties so called upon shall issue the said amount or amounts (hereinafter called "the Residuary Participation") specified in such notice or notices upon and subject to the terms and conditions following, viz:—

(1) Such notice or notices must be received by the other or others of the parties hereto before the execution of the final Agreement for the issue of the loan or (in the case of an issue of a part only of the loan) of so much thereof as the parties hereto may from time to time agree to issue.

(2) The party or parties to whom such notice or notices shall have been given shall be entitled to decide among themselves and without reference to the party or parties giving such notice or notices as to which one or more of them shall issue the Residuary Participation but in default of any such decision they shall issue the same equally between them.

(3) In issuing the Residuary Participation no distinction shall be made between the Residuary Participation and the amount or amounts issued on its or their own account by the party or parties issuing the Residuary Participation which shall in all respects be subject to the conditions of the respective Syndicates which may be formed for the purpose of effecting the issue.

(4) Each of the parties issuing the Residuary Participation shall be entitled to decide for itself and without reference to the party or parties giving such notice or notices as to what expresses shall be incurred in relation to the issue of the total amount issued by such party.

(5) The party or parties issuing the Residuary Participation shall be entitled between them to charge the party or parties giving such notice or notices with a commission of not exceeding 1½ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Residuary Participation and also with a pro rata share of the total expenses which the issuing party or parties may in their sole discretion incur in relation to the whole issue and being in the proportion which the Residuary Participation bears to the total nominal amount of the issue.

(6) The party or parties issuing the Residuary Participation shall not by virtue of this Agreement incur any responsibility to subscribe for the Residuary Participation or to cause the same to be subscribed.

(7) Each party issuing the Residuary Participation shall apply all subscriptions received by it pro rata between the Residuary Participation issued by it and the amount issued by such party on its own account.

(8) Each of the parties issuing the Residuary Participation will apply for and use its best endeavours to obtain a quotation on its market for the total amount issued by it.

(9) No issue of the Residuary Participation or any part thereof shall be made by the party or parties giving such notice or notices unless mutually agreed by the parties hereto.

7. No participation shall be given by any one of the parties hereto outside its own market. Any participation given in its own market by any one of the parties hereto shall be for its own market only or in the event of the issue including any of the Residuary Participation for the accounts pro rata of the issuing Bank and the party or parties giving such notice or notices as aforesaid and in giving any such participation the party giving the same shall use its best endeavours to secure that no part of such participation shall be transferred to parties outside the market of the party giving the same. Any other participation shall be given only with the consent of all parties hereto and shall be borne in equal shares by the parties hereto.

8. This Agreement shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date hereof provided nevertheless that a majority of the parties hereto may by twelve months' previous notice in writing addressed to the other parties hereto terminate this Agreement at any time.

In Witness whereof the duly authorized representatives of the respective parties hereto have set their hands the day and your first above written.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
On behalf of the British Group:
C. S. Addis

For the Banque de L'Indo Chine
On behalf of the French Group:
Th. De La Chaume

For the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.
On behalf of the Japanese Group:
K. Takeuchi

For and on behalf of the American Group:
J. P. Morgan & Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The National City Bank of New York
by J. A. Stillman,
President

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York
by J. R. Swan,
Vice-President

Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago
by John Jay Abbott,
Vice-President

Chase National Bank, New York City
by A. H. Wiggin,
Chairman

Lee, Higginson & Co.

The Return of Kuomintang Rule in Kwangtung

BY HIN WONG

THE Kuomintang, or the Citizens Party, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the national and foremost leader and General Chen Chiung-ming as the local chief, is now fully in control of the southern capital, it having gradually reestablished here since the latter part of October, when the Kwangsi Military Party finally evacuated Canton.

One of the most admirable acts of the Kuomintang since its return to power in Canton has been its success in the disbandment of 63,000 superfluous soldiers and the reorganization of the military system. The post of military governor has been abolished, and the civil governor is now concurrently commander-in-chief of the provincial army and navy, thus putting an end to two conflicting powers which

had done no little harm to Kwangtung the last few years. The posts of the defence commissioners in the districts, which were minor Tuchuns, have also been abolished by the Administrative Council of the Military government. These defence commissioners, with many troops at their command, have been interfering with civil appointments and the collection of taxes. Under new order of things, no one but the provincial governor may recruit new troops; and no military officers, while in command of troops, may hold other office. Soldiers in Canton are now no longer a class among themselves, as they are liable to arrest and punishment by the police and the courts like any other citizen. Under the Kwangsi regime, a soldier could not be punished by the civil authorities. The military authorities were inefficient in the control of the soldiers.

Canton for the Cantonese, a war cry of the Kuomintang party before the successful entrance of the Cantonese army into Canton is being put into practice. Self-government in the districts is now the subject of a bill before the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly; and according to the provisional city charter for the municipal government of Canton, the capital and the labor is given equal recognition, each element to have three members in the proposed city advisory council. The special law proclaimed by former administrations under militarists giving military commanders the right to execute alleged bandits and pirates without a trial by civil courts has been repealed, and now every Cantonese may demand the right of being tried by the courts with protection of legal advisers. Newspaper editors are now considered citizens also, and they may enjoy the privilege of a civil trial like other civilians when accused of an offense. The offices of circuit intendants, an official between the civil governor and a magistrate, has been ordered out of existence by the Military government; and to promote mining, agriculture, manufacturing, and other industries and enterprises, special bureaux have been created by the Administrative Council. If these bureaux would execute the schemes of Dr. Sun as expected, there will be a survey made of the various natural resources of Kwangtung and other southwestern provinces so as to lend assistance to all those who wish to help in the development of local industries. A special effort will be made to interest overseas Chinese to invest capital in their mother country. An overseas Kuomintang club has been recently organized here in Canton for this purpose.

In the matter of finance, as far as local administration is concerned, the Provincial Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung has decided that no more new taxation shall be created. To cover the deficit of a budget requiring the expenditure of more than $40,000,000 as desirable, reforms in the salt, land, and other services, such as wine and tobacco and the like, will be made. The recent abolition of gambling has deprived the public treasury of about $10,000,000 a year. The government is considering the gradual repeal of the many miscellaneous taxes giving but little revenue to the province but causing considerable harm to the extension of trade, not mentioning the many ways to the likin officials for corruption. As one of the means for the unification of Kwangtung provincial finance, all government dues and taxes have to be paid in the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes. The Provincial Bank has been made the sole government depository.

It has been definitely decided that one-tenth of the public revenue of Kwangtung will be devoted to public education, but there is a question in the minds of many as to the ability of the proposed educational commission to undertake the forming of a wise educational policy, as some of the members have never had any practical experience in this line of work.

Some minor leaders of the Kuomintang have been at work promoting socialism in Kwangtung, and in Fayun district, a village, Kung Yick by name, is being governed by communal principles. Its development is being watched by many interested persons.

The Kuomintang administration in Canton thus far has not been entirely satisfactory, many doubting its wisdom of persecuting former political opponents. Since the return of this party to power, several arrests of former officials and confiscation of property have been made, and not a few Cantonese merchants and citizens as well as former officials are still in Hongkong and Macao so as to avoid possible persecution in Canton upon their return. The dismissal of technical men in semi-government institutions without consideration of their long standing and experience is also a subject of complaint against the Kuomintang administration. The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly has just ousted fourteen of its members on a charge of having labored for the interest of the Kwangsi party, and the National Assembly to be in extraordinary session in Canton will also expel some members for similar for reasons.

There is no doubt that the principal leaders of the Kuomintang are sincere in their attempt to make Kwangtung a model province and to make a republican form of government for China, a government of, by, and for the people. It cannot be denied at the same time that not a few minor leaders are looking at selfish and party interests greater than at common welfare. If the party leaders will accept non-partisan advice as well as party resolutions and party opinion, there is no reason why the Cantonese and other citizens of the Republic should not give this political party a chance to show its worth and try its platform. The Cantonese are looking for better protection against brigandage in the districts and oppression from officialdom. If there is a competent and efficient police force and an honest judicial system, the people of Kwangtung will be satisfied. The Cantonese know how to develop industrial enterprises when given the proper protection. The Kuomintang leaders and administration, recognizing this demand, have appointed tranquilization commissioners to the districts to early bring about peace and order in Kwangtung.

Canton, February, 1, 1921.

The Untouched Resources of Manchuria

BY YEH KUNG-CHO

High Industrial Commissioner

The following is a translation of a most interesting and informative memorandum submitted to the President by Yeh Kung-cho, High Industrial Commissioner, who is concurrently Minister of Communications, upon his return from an investigation trip to Manchuria.

THE tremendous natural resources in Manchuria, or the Three Eastern Provinces, have scarcely been touched. The recent Allied expedition to Siberia has directed the attention of the world to the conditions in the Far East generally, and to those in Manchuria in particular. Last spring I made a special study of the conditions in Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, or the Three Eastern Provinces, with the assistance of expert investigators. During my

trip I also visited Ying-kow, Changchun, Liaoyuan and Harbin, while my assistants investigated the conditions in Fushun, Hulan, Acheng, Port Arthur, Dairen and Antung. Wherever I visited I interviewed principal officials of the locality and influential gentry.

At the end of the reign of Kwang Hsu, Manchuria, though long known as the richest portion of China's territory, was divided into three provinces. Since then, more than a decade has come and gone, and in the period, Manchuria has made great strides both in government administration and industrial development. The following is the result of my investigations in that part of the country undertaken in compliance with the instructions of the President:

Agriculture.—Beans and wheat constitute the most important staple products of Manchuria. They are being shipped to Japan, Europe and America. The annual export of beans and their oil reaches more than $100,000,000 in value. In Harbin and Dairen alone there are eighty Chinese oil mills in operation, the largest of which can turn out in twenty-four hours 30,000 catties of bean oil and 5,000 bean-cakes. Although the mills operated by Japanese and Russian merchants are not many, the amount of their capital, the excellence of their machinery, the efficiency of their management and the greater margin of their profits all surpass those of the Chinese mills.

In the neighborhood of Dairen there are eighty Japanese agencies buying beans for oil mills. Frequently, mills have to suspend operation because of the scarcity of beans. It is consequently feared that Manchuria may not be able to produce enough beans to meet the demand which is growing with great rapidity.

Although the greatest portion of wheat raised in this region is for export, some is manufactured into flour for local consumption. In Harbin, Kirin and Changchun there are thirteen Chinese flour mills. The largest of them is capitalized at $500,000 or $600,000, and has a capacity of producing 60,000 catties daily. The number of flour mills will increase together with the increase of the acreage of wheat farms. This is a certainty.

On account of the fertility of Manchurian soil, products other than beans and wheat such as millet, oats and other cereals are grown thereon. As a result of the work of the experimental farming stations, rice is being cultivated in regions along the South Manchuria and the Antung-Mukden Railways. Recently 50,000 mow of land have been reclaimed for rice growing and a splendid result there from has been achieved. Near Achen and Mukden the farmers grow sugarbeets on account of the demand from the sugar factories. The acreage of land devoted to the planting of rice in the valleys of the Liao and Hun Rivers, of hemp in the districts of Liaotung, of indigo at Changchun, Nungan and Changpaisan, and potatoes in the vicinity of Lungkiang is annually increased, and these staple products are playing an important part in the development of the agricultural industry of Manchuria.

Forests.—Manchuria is endowed by nature with the largest forests in the world. Investigations made from time to time show that there are over 4,000 square li of wooded land in the Yalu Valley, 3,000 square li in the upper course of the Hun Ho. 1,500 square li in the upper valley of the Sungari River, 2,000 square li in the upper basin of the Tumen River, 11,000 square li in the regions stretching from the upper course of the Lin La River to that of the Sui Fen Ho along the Hsiao Chang Pai San Mountains, 23,000 square li in the mountainous regions extending from San Sheng to Misan, 8,000 square li in the I Kan Hu Li Mountains and 6,000 square li along the Nan Hsin An Ling Range. Besides, forests at the Solun Mountains, the lower valley of the Sungari and the basin of the Hulun River have been historically famous. As they have not been surveyed it is difficult to give details concerning them. It can, however, be said that they cover extensive areas, an almost inexhaustible supply of timber which is really marvelous.

In recent years, a number of lumber companies have sprung into existence, either organized by Chinese or organized by foreigners to develop this resource. They are, for instance, the Yalu Lumber Company, a Chinese-Japanese joint enterprise; the Kiutsan Lumber Company, under the management of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Chinese concerns such as, the Sungari Forestry Company, the Tientsin Forestry Company, the Kirin Match Company, and the like, which have been organized one after another in rapid succession. Most of these companies have been producing railway sleepers and wood pulp which are supplied to China and foreign countries. The areas in which they are operating are unusually mountainous and almost unreachable by human foot. The further one penetrates into their depth, the better would be the quality of timber. There is no question that the forestry industry in Manchuria will prove in due course of time a vast source of wealth to the country when it is properly developed.

Sericulture.—The districts in Liaotung are widely known for the production of wild silk out of which pongee so much liked by foreigners and Chinese and used as material for curtains, summer dresses and various other articles is made. The value of the export of the silk annually reaches $10,000,000. Cocoons are shipped to Japan or sent from Antung to Chefoo where they are manufactured into silk for the purpose of export. Many Chinese in these districts are engaging themselves in the reeling of silk, and the Shun I Company in Mukden is the largest concern in the industry.

Manufacturing—Beans and wheat being the principal products in Manchuria, oil and flour mills constitute the bulk of manufacturing concerns in the region. There is, however, one brewery in Harbin and one in Muerhki run by Chinese, and the quality of their product is not inferior to that of the article imported. In Port Arthur there is the Shun Hsing Iron Works capitalized at $3,000,000, where all kinds of machinery is manufactured, and it is a large concern. In Changchun there are many workshops to make gunny bags with hemp locally produced for the shipment of beans and other products abroad. They are occupying as prominent a place as the oil and flour mills. In addition to these, there are seventy paper mills located in Liaoyang, Mukden, Hsimin, Tiehling, Changchun, Kirin, Hailung and Kaiping. Although they are operated on a small scale, the trade is supporting quite a number of local people.

Commerce—Yingkow in the past was regarded as the business center of Manchuria, but after the completion of the Chinese—Eastern Railway, Harbin monopolized its place and became the important market. Following the Russo-Japanese War, the prosperity of Harbin was transferred to Dairen. Together with the construction of the Antung-Mukden Railway and the silting up of the Liao River, Yingkow has lost all the hope of recovering its former position. On the other hand, Antung, Changchung and Aigun, which were insignificant at the time when Yingkow was at the zenith of its prosperity, have developed into business centers of importance. It is pleasing to note that the number of Chinese merchants in these commercial cities increases from year to year, that they are able to

hold their ground against foreign traders and that their business sense has been developed to such an extent that it can be favorably campared with that of the Chinese merchants at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton. They are, therefore, doing well in spite of the great depreciation in the value of rouble notes and poor transportation facilities. In a few years Chinese trade in Manchuria will increase ten times or perhaps a hundred times if means for communications are reformed and the financial market is improved.

Mining—The area in Manchuria is extensive and it abounds in mineral resources in which gold figures most prominently. The largest quantity of gold is produced in Heilungkiang, and other districts where it is produced are; Aigun. Moho. Tangyuan, Lungkiang and Huma. In Kirin it is produced at Yenchih Huatien Panshih, Moling, Ilan and Misan. In Fengtien it is found at Hailung Antung. Kwantien, Penchi, Hsiuyen and Hsingking. Ninety percent of the ore in these districts is found in gold sand. The method employed for mining is antiquated, consisting of washing the ores. If the modern method of giving the ores mercury treatment were used, the output would considerably increase, and those mines which have been discarded as worthless may be made, by the new methods, to yield profits.

As regards coal and iron deposits, they are also immense in Manchuria. The Fushun mines are widely known and furnish excellent coal, and mines at Anshan in Penchi supply excellent iron ores. Unfortunately they are under the control of nationals other than Chinese. Beside the iron and coal mines which are being developed jointly by the Chinese and Japanese, there are only a few worked by the Chinese. Investigations, however, show that there are about 120 mines which the Chinese merchants have either been prospecting or have discovered to contain useful ores. In addition to these, silver, lead, copper, asbestos, talc, and the like are found in the Huatien, Penchi and Itung districts. There is a great prospect for mining in Manchuria if means of transportation are improved and proper protection is given to those who are engaged in the enterprise.

Stock Raising—In olden times the nomadic tribes used the region west of the Liao River as their pasture land, but recently the number of immigrants into this region has gradually been converted into farms. At Hailar (famous for the production of horses), in the upper valley of the Liao River, east and west of the Hsian Mountains, there is an area of some 15,000 square li where grows grass in abundance and large numbers of domestic animals are raised. All the domestic animals from Manchuria find this their birth-place. Spirited horses. which are yearly exported to Russia. and cattle, hogs and sheep which are shipped abroad, are all raised here. In addition to this, there are large pastures at Talhan, Chalaitu, Chasakutuh, Shihyehtu, Hulun and Tsitsihar. Although the method of stock raising is primitive, yet several millions of Chinese and Mongols depend upon this industry for their livelihood. Even farmers in Port Arthur, Dairen, Chinchow, Hailung, Kaiping, Liaoyang and Hsinyen are raising sheep as a side business.

Fishing—In the Mongolian langauge Harbin is called Li-wang, (曬網)—sunning the net. But Yingkow is ahead of Harbin in respect of the fishing industry. Fisheries in the Sungari River are not officially encouraged or protected whereas they are encouraged at Yingkow. At Yingkow there exists the Bureau for the Protection of Fisherman's Boats, the General Fishery Bureau, the Second Class Marine School, the Hatchery, and other official organs created to give encouragement to the industry. Further, there are private hatcheries and societies to give lectures to fishermen. The combined efforts of officials and people have produced a good result. Although fishing is not carried on on a grand scale, such as the organization of a fishing fleet, the little knowledge imparted to fishermen is extremely beneficial.

Shipping—Shipping in Manchuria may be classified into ocean navigation and river transportation. Yingkow is the headquarters for ocean navigation and is represented by the Cheng-Ki Company, which has many steamers, and is engaged in coastwise trade between Antung, Dairen, Yingkow, Tientsin, Lungkow, Chefoo, and Shanghai as well as overseas trade with the Straits Settlements and India, and is able to compete successfully with Japanese ships. The companies engaged in inland water traffic are represented by the Shutung Company operating ships on the Sungari, Amur and Nenkiang. The Shutung Company took advantage of the European War, in the course of which Russia experienced a scarcity of ships, and extended its service with more than 100 ships as far as Nikolaievsk. In recent years, the water in the Sungari and Amur has been very low, and the period available for shipping traffic has been short, and the business has received a set back. In spite of this, the company has been able to maintain its position in the three inland rivers and has helped several hundred thousand Russians to escape from northern Siberia.

The Three Eastern Provinces extend over the torrid and temperate zones with their rich resources scarcely surpassable by other provinces in China. And yet the treasure buried under the earth has been tapped only to a very small extent. The application of human effort to the opening up of the long locked treasure can no longer be delayed. In my opinion, the development of various resources in the provinces shall be proceeded with at once in a collective manner and on a grand scale. If proper arrangements can be made for the development of the bountiful resources, the resultant benefit will be enormous. How then shall we tackle the problem? What must be done in order to develop them? In my humble opinion the solution of the problem lies within the five proposals which I am going to discuss below:

Encouraging Immigration.—According to the principle set forth by Confucius, the growth of population and the development of natural resources should go hand in hand in order that such natural resources may be developed and utilized to the fullest extent.

The Three Eastern Provinces are sparsely settled, their entire population numbering 19,200,000. There are many places, such as the northeastern part and central portion of Heilungkiang, the western section of Paiteha, Holunbair, the region between the Sungari and the Molin Rivers in Kirin, which are practically unpopulated. In the district of Suiyuan, there are only 400 men and four women and there is no industrial development to speak of with such a small population. Formerly these places were filled with thistles and wild beasts. After the Yuan and Ming dynasties people from Shantung and Northern Chihli emigrated there or to Siberia for farming. But they go in spring and return home in winter, none of them desiring to settle in the region with their families. Thus, miles upon miles of arable land is left unreclaimed, and in consequence the country remains uninhabited and the industry undeveloped.

Population in the southeastern regions of China have considerably increased of late. They are periodically visited by famine, drought floods, and many other disasters; something must be done for their relief. Why not transfer them to the Eastern Provinces which need settlers to develop their resources? Furthermore the disbanded troops should be sent there to settle, so that the soil now abandoned to weeds and wild plants may be turned into a productive land.

Currency Reform—The currency is an important problem in the financial administration of the country and constitutes a vital relation between the government and the people. Nowhere can be found a currency in such wild confusion as it is in the Three Eastern Provinces. Japanese and Russian notes are circulated side by side, while Chinese coins are hardly used. It is absurd that coins issued by the territorial government are not so readily accepted by the people as those from alien countries. But considering that the coinage system of the Eastern Provinces is far from being satisfactory, the people cannot be blamed for preferring foreign coins to the coins of their own country. Briefly stated, there are big dollar and small dollar coins in circulation in the Three Provinces. Then each of the three provinces has its own government paper notes, which are circulated only in that particular province. These currencies have no established value, and upon them cunning merchants freely speculate. They are thus responsible for the chaotic economic conditions.

The evil effects attendant upon the incessant fluctuation of the value of currency when business is developing by leaps and bounds can better be imagined than described. There are two or three provincial banks in the region, but on accunt of the deplorable currency system, they are unable to accommodate the people's demand. In such circumstances it is urgent that a stringent law be enacted establishing a legal tender and auxiliary coins, and a law governing the issue of bank notes be promulgated. When this is done, a large industrial bank should be established to grant loans to the people on easy terms. Simultaneously efforts should be made to encourage savings and industrial loans by modern methods as has been practiced among the people in various districts of Fengtien from times immemorial so that local industries may be stimulated.

Improving Communications—There are many reasons why industry in China is not fully developed. One of the principal reasons is congestion. There is a congestion of the monetary circulation in the Eastern Provinces and there is a congestion of communication blocking the development of industry. It is true that the Chinese—Eastern Railway and the South Manchuria Railway provide means of communications and transportation, but they are controlled by foreigners. The Sungari, Amur and Nenkiang Rivers are open to shipping traffic, but they have not sufficient water all the year round for steamers to navigate. The Peking-Mukden line has the Yingkow branch to communicate with the sea, but it has no bridge across the Liao River. The Ssupingkai-Chengchiatun and the Kirin-Changchun lines are operated under foreign supervision and assist in the movement of cargo, but on account of the upper course of the Liao River being shallow no junction with water transportation can be established. There are highways in the region, but their repair has been sadly neglected for many years. In winter time, passage is made difficult by ice, and in the spring the roads become a quagmire, rendering journeys either by foot or vehicle an impossibility. It may be safe to say that there is no such thing in the Three Provinces as communication.

No wonder that goods are congested, capital is tied up, and business and industry are undeveloped. Action, therefore, should be taken immediately to connect the Sungari and the Liao Rivers by means of a canal, and to dredge the Sungari and the Amur. Encouragement should be given to shipping traffic. A railway traversing Eastern Mongolia, and south and north Manchuria should be constructed with its terminus at Lienshanwan, where the Hulutao harbor should be built with all speed at command. Roads should be repaired so that not only carts but automobiles may freely travel. The warehouse feature should be pushed in every important business so that producers can be accomodated financially.

Encouraging Exportation.—One of the important polices with regard to state or provincial finances is to balance imports and exports. But in Manchuria, the soil being very fertile, farm products can be raised far more than the local demand; and the surplus should be shipped abroad. According to the investigation of experts, this can be attained without too great an effort. The articles needed by Manchuria are cotton, rice, sugar, hemp, paper, dyes, tobacco and spirit and these are now imported annually to the value of $70,000,000 or $80,000,000. Of them, cotton alone is consumed to the extent of some $40,000,000 a year. This amount, however, can be cut down in view of the fact that American cotton can be raised at Fakumen, Hsinmintun, Kwangning Liaoyang and Chinchow, and Sinkiang cotton can be raised in the northern part of Fengtien and the southern part of Kirin.

The demand for rice is small in Manchuria. There, however, exists in south Manchuria various regions suited for rice cultivation, the total area of which runs up to 16,000,000 now. If these places be brought under cultivation, over 50,000,000 piculs of rice can be raised annually. This industry, if properly developed, will not only increase the local revenue, but also relieve the distress caused through the shortage of food in our neighboring country.

The amount of sugar consumed in the three provinces is about 60,000 sacks. A sugar refinery is established in Mukden, and sugar is manufactured out of the sugar beet. Its output reaches only 50,000 sacks per annum and is not able to meet the local demand. Some years ago, a sugar factory was established at Hulun by the Chinese. Somehow the enterprise failed to bring in the anticipated profit and the plant was closed with the result that this profitable business has since been monopolized by foreigners. Should a better locality be selected and a refinery be established by transferring the machinery from Hulun, there is no reason why the works cannot be resumed on a profitable basis, for there is a local demand for 10,000 more sacks a year, to say nothing of the possibility of marketing the surplus elsewhere.

As regards hemp, it is produced at different places in Manchuria and its quality is poor. Even the fibre of the Liaoyang hemp which is considered to be the finest of the local product is coarse. The fibre textile factory in Mukden under the management of the Japanese consequently has to depend upon Indian products for the major portion of its supply. The Manchurian hemp, however, can be improved if attempts are made. A better grade of the article can be produced by transplanting a better variety either from other parts of China or foreign countries. There is every necessity of improving this branch of trade because of the large demand for hemp in the region.

Two million dollars in paper products is consumed yearly in Manchuria, of which one-third is supplied by the local made goods, one-third is supplied by the southeastern provinces, and the remainder comes from foreign countries. Since materials for paper-making, such as wood and kaoliang stalks, can be easily procured locally, the industry is bound to grow. Should the vast timber land in Manchuria be properly worked, and a paper mill started on a proper basis, the output from Manchuria will be sufficient for the whole world. When it is told that kaoliang stalks alone are produced to the extent of 25,000 tons annually it can be easily imagined how vast is the supply of material for paper manufacture in that region.

Indigo is produced in regions northeast of Fengtien and southwest of Kirin. Tobacco can be raised in the same region, according to experiments carried out at the Experimental Agricultural Station in Mukden. Potatoes can also be raised for food as well as for the manufacture of starch and alcohol. All these products can be successfully raised in Manchuria, not only for local consumption, but for shipment to foreign countries if farmers be given sufficient encouragement.

The authorities concerned should take steps to encourage education and teach the people vocations. In Manchuria, industrial education is given on a small scale, and there are the Commercial High School and the Higher Industrial School in Mukden, the Agricultural and Industrial High School in Kirin, the Industrial High School in Tsitishar, and the Primary Marine School in Yingkow. In various important cities and towns primary agricultural and industrial schools are found but they are not enough. They are not sufficient to meet the requirements of the provinces. In such circumstances, the situation is far from being satisfactory. If industry in Manchuria is to be fully developed, industrial education must be encouraged by establishing more schools throughout the provinces and engaging experts and experienced teachers to train a large number of young men to meet the demand of the hour.

Self-Help—Industrial conditions in Manchuria today are entirely dependent upon foreigners. As ergards transportation and communication, the Chinese-Eastern and the South Manchuria railways are throttling their throats, figuratively speaking. In respect to the currency, it is dominated by the Russian rouble and the Japanese yen. The Chinese banks have no intention of assisting in the development of the industry and their capital is not freely circulated, thereby affording the opportunity for foreign merchants to control the financial market. Chinese merchants, lacking the spirit of unity, and operating their business in their old fashioned ways, are outwitted by foreign business men. The exchange of raw materials with manufactured articles, without stopping to think of going into manufacturing business themselves. They engage high-salaried foreign experts without making any attempts at training their own people.

All these are the result of depending upon others, a great evil blocking the development of the industry. They must be amended. Furthermore during the whole trip, I failed to see a single Chinese official, a consul or trade commissioner in the zones of the Chinese-Eastern and the South Manchuria railways. In Port Arthur and Dairen, Chinese residents are entirely left under the administration of foreign authorities to their great inconvenience. In addition, in the region along the South Manchuria railway, there is no Chinese Chamber of Commerce, except the Kung-I Hui, Council of Citizens. This constitutes another great obstacle to the development of trade and the local chief officials should approach the Japanese authorities in a friendly spirit with a view to instituting suitable organs to improve the situation. On the other hand, merchants and people must be advised to form associations, and link themselves up with the different chambers of commerce in the Three Eastern Provinces so as to better the industrial and economic conditions. Otherwise, the day will never arrive when the industry in the region will attain its full growth.

Having realized the importance of these proposals, I urged local gentry in various places which I visited to proceed on the lines mapped out and explained to the leading farmers, artisans and merchants of various associations and to those connected with the different schools, factories and experimental stations the importance of the proposals. I encouraged them to acquire new knowledge, pointing out to them the necessity of introducing reforms in their methods of manufacturing and farming and in other lines of industries. As soon as I returned to Peking, I had the matter taken up with the different ministries concerned, and with the high authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces by means of despatches and telegrams, requesting their cooperation in the realization of the foregoing plans. The plans here outlined are of vital importance in relation to the development of Manchuria, and the desired end can never be attained unless united efforts be exerted. It is earnestly hoped that the Foreign Office, the Ministries of the Interior, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communication, will instruct the Currency Bureau, the River Conservancy Bureau, the Bureau for the Investigation of Economic Questions and the military and civil authorities in the Three Provinces to adopt the five plans. Should they be put into operation, tremendous natural resources in Manchuria can be successfully developed. In that case, not only will the President's desire to make the nation prosperous be realized but also China will be enabled to supply the distressed world with raw or manufactured materials.

The Chinese Bankers Assert Themselves

BY UPTON CLOSE

THE opinion has been expressed in many quarters that the formation of the Peking Banker's Association (北京銀行公會) and the perfection of the association's organization with headquarters in the beautiful new Club Building inside Chien Men is one of the most forward-looking steps which have been taken in the modern financial history of China. Now that the association has begun to voice, in a most fearless and emphatic way, and as the spokesman of the Chinese bankers of all China, its opinions regarding national finance, its real value and tremendous possibilities are beginning to be realized in a more definite way.

The recent letters addressed by the association to the Minister of Finance, hitting out straight from the shoulder at the dangerous and slovenly practices which have heretofore been followed in governmental finance, and which have brought the Chinese government to the verge of paupery, will perhaps do more to awaken Chinese officialdom to the realization that it has a responsibility to its populace, and that it is being carefully watched, than a volume of foreign criticism. The Chinese government is on the verge

of paupery, thanks to previous maladministration, excessive military establishments and internal disorders, but the Chinese bankers are, in the main, as sound as any similar group of men anywhere in the world. Paupery, in reference to the government, is a better expression, I think, than bankruptcy. As wealthy and resourceful a nation as China, in spite of the frequent platitude, cannot go bankrupt. Many departments of the government may, on paper, be insolvent, yet they will continue to operate, or by natural stress, retrench, or even cease to operate, with no great reaction upon the nation at large. The counties, local districts and provinces, can always fit their administration to their local revenue, and Peking, forced to a sound financial footing by the wisdom and power of the Chinese bankers who have at last asserted themselves, and by the policy of the foreign financiers, which, intentionally or not, amounts to non-participation, will have to do the same.

It is worth while to digress with an interesting side-light on the tenacity of Peking officialdom and the unlikelihood of its collapsing in spite of financial straits. "How can you continue as an official, seeing you have not received your salary for so many months?" was asked of the member of a certain Ministry. "Well, to be without salary is bad," was the reply, "but it is better to be without salary and still with office than without salary and without office." As a matter of fact, there will always be some sort of central government in Peking, because the provincial chieftains, and, as democracy supercedes chieftainism, the people, will need such a central clearing-house for communications and a modicum of foreign relations. In the measure in which they need Peking, they will support Peking, and, although when Peking stops trying to govern the nation and the nation begins to govern Peking, some foreign usurers may be put to some anxiety over their interests, the idea of China's national government going out of existence through insolvency is among the absurdities.

Furthermore, foreign obligations will be met somehow. Perhaps, as they progress in self-consciousness and united action, the Chinese bankers will take charge of them. The moment this happens, China at last will become actually, as well as diplomatically, a self-sustaining, sovereign and independent power.

The turn in Chinese financial affairs of the past six months may be looked upon as the most encouraging development in Chinese affairs since her peace delegates refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles. (It may be mentioned, by the way, that the influence of the same group of men is largely concerned in the two matters.) Chinese public finance has always been attacked as the most putrid portion of Chinese public life, and has been customarily given up as hopeless of remedy. If this be taken in hand and cleaned up by the Chinese money-merchants themselves, what can make impotent the augury for the remaining departments of Chinese public administration?

The sudden ending of the financial licentiousness of Peking officialdom has come as the culmination of the developments of recent months. The initial credit is due to the Consortium, which built a financial hedge about Chinese officialdom and placed it where the Chinese bankers could get at it. Then came the startling and but half-believed announcement of Premier Chin Yun-peng, made in the course of his second formal interview with the journalists, that the Chinese bankers of Shanghai had decided to come to the relief of and were organizing a Chinese Consortium to float the government. The government's hope of exploiting the the Chinese bankers was reversed when bankers, at last realizing their importance and the power of union, pinioned the government down to solid consortium principles of money for construetive purposes only and rigid supervision of expenditure in the first and precedent-setting loan advanced by them—the six million dollar rolling-stock loan. Now they are going one step further, and even demanding that the government renounce what they consider unsound methods in manipulating its own treasury issues. As the treasury has no way to float these issues except through the big Chinese banks, their demands, we may take for granted, will be submitted to.

The two letters of the Peking Bankers Association, which is acting as the spokesmen of practically the entire banking community of China, even including some banks in Hongkong and Canton, follow:

"His Excellency,

Minister of Finance:

"Since the signing of the Reorganization Loan, the control of the salt revenue has been in the hands of the Salt Gabelle. All the revenue realised from the Salt Administration has been used to pay off the interest of the Reorganization Loan itself, the interest of the Crisp Loan, and also the obligations of other loans that are secured by the customs revenue, whenever the customs revenue is not enough to them pay off.

The term Customs Surplus comes from the fact that the price of silver has been increased during the time of the Great War, and that the salt revenue exceeded the amount needed to pay off all the interest and the obligations. Owing to the continuous financial stringency of the nation, the government has been issuing treasury notes to get money, and almost all these treasury notes are secured by the salt surplus. There were three issues of these notes during 1920, in the month of May, September and December respectively; and deducting all the notes redempted there is still a sum of about $10,000,000 outstanding.

"The price of silver has been declining during the last few months. Owing to political conditions of the country the Central government could not expect to receive any revenue from Szechwan Yunnan, Kwangtung, Hunan, and Kansu Province. Even in the Provinces of Fengtien, Hupeh and Fukein, the authorities there have been asking repeatedly the consent of the government not to retain part of the salt revenue. It is highly probable that the latter provinces will follow the steps taken by the former to withhold the salt Revenue.

"Moreover, the time for the liquidation of the Reorganization Loan is very near now. It is therefore a matter of great uncertainty whether there will be any salt surplus at all in the future.

"Now the three treasury notes issued last year are all in the hands of the Chinese people. Whenever there will be any shortage of salt surplus, the Chinese will be the first one to suffer.

"The Bankers' Association, basing on its duty to protect the people's interests and to maintain the financial stability of the nation, therefore wishes to request the government to take necessary steps to maintain the present conditions of the Salt Administration and collections, and to make improvements for same.

"The Salt Gabelle has recently made a memorandum to effect some reforms of Salt Administration.

"The salt revenue has a great bearing on the financial status of Chinese banks as well as on the financial stability of the nation. Therefore the Bankers' Association requests the government to maks public the memorandum of reforms made by the Salt Gabelle, so that the bankers may have a chance to discuss the contents of the memorandum and may afterwards express their opinions and offer their suggestions."

"His Excellency,

Minister of Finance.

"Owing to the over issue of the First Year Internal Bonds which affected very much the economic and financial life of the nation. The Shanghai United Bankers' Association has recommended a few proposals pointing out the possible danger that might involve from said over issue, and asking you to put a restriction and readjustment for the same.

"Later we were informed that the government was going to issue the said Bonds in a great quantity; and we again sent you a petition requesting you to cancel the proposed issued if any. Thus far we have not received any answer from you.

"However in looking over the *Government Gazette* of the dates of January 21 and 22, we notice that there was a public notification published in the said copies of the *Gazette* to the effect that it is the plan that interest be payable on the prospective new First Year Internal Bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 both in Shanghai and Tientsin. This notification is certainly against the spirit of our petition as well as against the good intention of our request.

"In the Shanghai United Bankers' Conference held on December 6, last year, we made it known to both the public and you that we will not undertake to handle these Bonds any more, if the government should choose to issue them without any limitation, or if there should be any such new bonds appearing in the market.

"We will adhere to our decision reached at in our conference and to communicate with the bankers' association in different cities that is, we will not have anything to do with these bonds. At the same time, permit us to send you another request to cancel the issue of the said new bonds, so that there will not be any financial disturbance in the country."

The new position of the Chinese bankers is emphasized by the financial developments in Peking during the few days preceding Chinese New Year, It was stated from government sources on February third that all necessary arrangements for meeting the Chinese New Year settlements had been made. The necessary sum, amounting to about twenty-four million dollars Mexican had been realized by small and scattered loans from native banks topped off by a substantial amount of six million dollars from the native banking consortium secured and to be repaid from the Peking Octroi tax. The formal terms of this loan are soon to be made public, but they adhere to the expenditure supervision principle of the foreign banking consortium which has been adopted by the Chinese banks. The loan, of course, is for administrative purposes, and not constructive as the first loan advanced by the native consortium for purchase of rolling-stock, but its use is nevertheless to be carefully checked by the representatives of the banks.

The signing of the Octroi loan, the terms of which will be made public by the bankers, completed the Ministry of Finance's provision for the ninth year of the Republic. As to the year ahead, the government realizes that only a drastic reorganization in finance can see it through. A foreign loan as long as the Consortium remains intact, is impossible, not only from the standpoint of the Consortium, but from that of the government. As one official expressed it, no government would, at the present moment, dare to accept a large foreign loan for which it would be held strictly accountable. The moment it got the money in its hands, it would be held up at the point of the bayonet by the coin-hungry Tuchuns, and either forced to share with them, thus breaking its pledges with the foreign bankers and involving itself with their governments, or, in event it refused to break its pledge or the money was so tied up that Chinese could not get at the cash, it would be driven out of power by the ungratified and spiteful militarists.

The Minister of Finance, Chow Tze-chi, stated plainly in a recent interview that the absorbing question is not how to pass the end of the old year, but how to finance the government during the coming year. He said: "From my viewpoint, the tenth year of the Republic is the most critical period in China's financial affairs, and unless the nation is wakened to the danger and unites in an effort to find a remedy, the trouble may develop into nationl bankruptcy. The problem at the end of the Chinese year is but a very small matter."

The native banking group is determined, without a reorganization of finances, to advance no further administrative loan, under supervision or no supervision. Faced by the predicament of the absence of loan sources and the impossibility of floating further domestic bonds, owing alike to the refusal of the native banks to handle or accept them and the lack of public confidence caused by the depreciated value of past issues, the government has turned to the suggestion offered by the Shanghai Banking Association for a reorganization of the loan issues and the making of the customs and salt surpluses sacrosanct to the payment of interest and capital thereon, with a view to the raising of the price of bonds, the recreation of public confiidence, and the ultimate flotation of a further immense bond issue.

The Ministry of Finance, confronted with the demands of the Chinese bankers and hedged about by the Consortium, has thrown itself on the mercy of the former and has therefore placed in the hands of the Chinese bankers the responsibility for drafting, in consultation with Sir Frances Aglen, Inspecting General of the Maritime Customs, a program for discontinuing all further placing upon the market of the unsold portions of the past bond issues, bringing back the value of the bonds already on the market (which, in the extreme case of the First Year Bonds, have fallen as low as 17 to the 100), creating a security sufficient for an immense further issue in the latter half of the year to cover cost of troop disbandment, and building up public confidence to receive such an issue.

Whether or not the Chinese bankers and the Customs Inspector-General will be able to accomplish such a heavy program or not remains to be seen, and is doubted by many in view of the threat of the rising value of gold to wipe out the Customs and Salt Gabelle surpluses, since the interest and payments on foreign obligations, which have to be made in gold out of these revenues, are collected, while gold is rising. Should, however this part of the program go through, the remainder is as follows: The proceeds of the further bond flotation are to be allocated solely to the purpose of disbandment of troops, the native banks to exercise supervisory control as an

assurance to the public that the money will be so used. When the disbandment program is completed, the yearly military budget will be cut down from the present five hundred million Mexican yearly to not more than two hundred million Mexican, which will be still twice what it was under the Manchu dynasty. The yearly income of the government from the imposition of the stamp, wine and tobacco and other taxes in the provinces, which the government will insist that the provinces properly remit, is five hundred million. Allowing two hundred million of that for military, three hundred million will remain for administration loan liquidation, which present officials maintain is ample. Aside from this will be the revenue from communications, which will be put into extending communications facilities. The provinces will be put upon a self-supporting basis, provincial governments maintaining themselves from the land taxes and requiring no aid from Peking.

The native banks and Customs Inspector-Generalate are expected to render a report within a month, when a statement of the plan will be drafted and put out for popular information by the Ministry of Finance.

The movement of the Chinese bankers toward community consciousness and union in the protection of their own interests is only about six years old. The old Chinese banks, of course had their guilds, the strongest being the Shansi Banking Guild, which practically dominated Chinese banking in the north. But the old guild, of course, had no power, except in an indirect and negative way, to control any wild financial schemes which might be launched by the ruling regime.

The present organization began with the establishment of modern banking institutions to supercede the old Chinese banks, which had many commendable qualities, but were far too cumberous to cope with modern commercial and industrial needs. The Peking Banker's Association came into existence in October in the sixth year of the Republic. The charter members were: the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Sing Hwa Savings Bank, the King Cheng Commercial Bank, the Salt Industrial Bank, the National Industrial Bank of China, the National Commercial Bank and the Tsung Fu Union Bank, eight in all. Provisional meetings were held, from time to time, at the premises of the Railway Union Association, the Museum of the Ministry of Communications, and the old premises of the Ministry of Finance. The representatives of the associate banks held a dinner party twice a week, namely, on each Wednesday and Saturday, with the object of promoting mutual friendship and also to exchange knowledge with one another. The benefit thus derived was very considerable.

In December of the seventh, year of the Republic, a piece of ground was leased, which is the present site occupied by the building of the association. In July, last year, the assocation was formally registered, whilst the building of the association, erection of which was commenced in the same month, was completed last December.

The object of this association is to incorporate all the banks and also to develope public interprises in the banking community. With this object in view, a *Bankers' Monthly Magazine* has been established for the purpose of circulating information on economic, finance, commerce and industries. It has acquired a very large circulation.

During July, last year, when political commotion was at its height, the various banks many of which were threatened with forcible requisition of funds by the Anfu militarists, determined to stand together, and a relief reserve fund was collected from the different banks to be used in relieving the financial market. Although the political crisis passed, and such relief was not required, the fund thus collected may serve as a starting-point for the bankers to co-operate with one another in financial matters in the future. Following the crisis, many cases of one or another of the associate banks' having incurred suspicion from foreigners on account of the political crisis, with which the local authorities declined to deal in a direct manner, were handed over to this association by the government to be investigated. This shows the government's great respect for the association, while the protection the association has afforded to our associate banks can be easily seen.

The Peking association now has nineteen bank members. Other ports and cities where bankers' associations have been organised are Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Tsinan, Hangchow and Pengpu. In December last, a conference of all the bankers' associations was held in Shanghai and this association deputed its representatives to proceed there to participate in the discussion concerning the measures to be formulated for the united bankers' associations to cooperate with one another.

The aims of the associations will be briefly given in the words of its own representatives. In the *"Banker's Magazine"* for Jan., 1921, the editorial says; "Since China has carried on trade with the various foreign countries, our domestic trade has practically become an international trade, and whilst the scope of business is expanding the methods for carrying on the various kinds of business must be varied. The native banks or the exchange firms, which constituted the means of financing, are unable to supply the needs of to-day, and, in consequence, what are termed banks, have now sprung up to take their place. These banks now supply the government, the manufacturers, and social circles with financial assistance. But, in order to carry on the various kinds of banking business, some measures, or some substantial strength, or some point or policy must be defined, or on the other hand, some corrections may be required or some guide may be provided for the bankers to carry on their business. But this cannot be done within the ability or knowledge of an individual bank or even a port or a city. Therefore, it is essential to have a bankers' association, whilst it is more essential for the bankers' associations in the different ports to work hand in hand and to co-operate with one another. Now that the erection of the building of the association has been completed, and may be considered a great success, the responsibility of the members of this association can only be said to have begun. And in finding a proper channel to carry on their business, to create a credit for themselves, to mobilize finances, to increase their capital, to accumulate strong reserve funds, to stabilize the financial markets, to define a policy, to introduce reforms in the currency system, to provide means of promoting financial enterprises, to form a body or union, or to work out an independent plan for managing finances, we must not think of the rudimentary part only and forget the principle for which we are established, and we must not only use care at the beginning, but also at the end. If this advice is acted upon, then this association has not been established in vain. It is hoped that all the members of this association will act upon this advice and that it will also meet with the approval of the people in all circles."

Again, in a speech delivered at the opening of the beautiful and costly new association building at Peking on January 8, Chang Kia-ngan, a former Shanghai banker, now Vice-Governor of the Bank of China, and the moving spirit in the new movement to reform and control the governmental finances, the following clear—cut statement is made:

"It was clearly and definitely stated in the declaration issued by the Shanghai United Chinese Bankers' Conference, held on December 6, 1920, that unless the government makes fundamental changes in its financial policy, the Chinese bankers will not advance any more loans to the government for non-productive purposes. We wish to reiterate here that we, the Chinese bankers, made the above statement in the Shanghai conference, simply as an express of our patriotism, and not for the purpose of refusing to make any further loans to the government. We also wish to make clear to the public that we will support most heartily any government loan that really aims at the benefit of the country at large.

"If the government understands the real meaning and sincere purpose of our declaration, and changes its policy, then this $6,000,000 Railway Car Loan is just the beginning of our service to the nation and constructive co-operation with the government, and the government can be assured that we shall be always at its service to offer co-operation of a similar nature."

The bankers' associations should not be confused with the Native Consortium, or Chinese Banking Group, which has now advanced two loans, the rolling-stock loan and the Peking Octroi loan, to the government—one constructive and the other administrative. The actual loan group consists of about twenty of the strongest banks of the various ports, excepting Hongkong and Canton, but any member of any of the associations strong enough to bear its portion of the burden will be welcomed into the loan group, which has, for the time being, entrusted to its Peking members the task of supervising the expenditure in harmony with the terms of the loan contracts, but which plans to build up an administration within itself for the purpose of "watching the government"

A most interesting point is the relation and feeling of the Chinese loan group to the Consortium. One of its leaders has explained to me in a recent interview that the Chinese bankers desire to preserve a friendly mutual feeling, but that there is no likelihood for any business connection between the two for some time to come. The Chinese bankers hope that the Consortium will maintain the hedge about the government so far as foreign loans are concerned until they have compelled the government to put into operation the currency and financial reforms which they are demanding, and there is reason to believe that the Consortium will consider it the best policy to thus indirectly cooperate to bring about Chinese financial reform. When this is attained, the Chinese group, feeling that there is plenty of opportunity in the development of China's industries and resources for the utilization of both their own and foreign money, will be willing to see foreign finance come in, but they hope that their power will cause the foreign financiers to deal through them or at least in harmony with their program.

On the other hand, the Chinese bankers feel that they will be strong enough, if, through the carrying out of their program of financial reform, the confidence of the people in governmental finance is regained, to completely finance the government, and make the nation independent of foreign loans, if such should be necessary or desirable. They point out that during the past nine years, in spite of the complete lack of basis for confidence in the government depreciation in bond values and lack of adequate protection to the investor, the Chinese public has actually put about one hundred fifty million dollars of good cash into these bonds, and that should their reforms supply these lacks, the floating of a two hundred million dollar domestic issue would be easily possible.

It was pointed out to the gentleman whom I interviewed that the bankers owe the opportunity given them to bring their government to time to the Consortium and that should the Consortium waver in its principles, or be broken up, the safety of their scheme of reform would be endangered by the influx of foreign money. This gentleman, however, stated that the bankers rely upon the power of public opinion, which they stand ready to arouse, to prevent any government in Peking from accepting foreign money, which might upset the reform scheme, either at present from the Consortium or from some small power Consortium group. Their confidence in public opinion may appear over-great to the reader, but if the bankers are able to put through their reforms backed by an enlightened and patriotic and not merely manipulated public opinion, their success will be worthy of unreserved acclaim.

Although its plans may prove somewhat Utopian, the self-assertion of the responsibility of supervising the acts of the Ministry of Finance on the part of the Chinese financial community bears a portent deeper than its influence in financial affairs. It is the assertion of a part of the populace—which, perforce, must begin with a part—toward its rulers which spells democracy. Since making moves like the pendulum, there is always the danger of the other extreme—the bankers' supervision over officialdom on a democratic basis swinging to a plutocratic domination of officialdom such as the American people are compelled to guard against so vigilantly. Viewed in itself, however, from the standpoints of both financial prosperity and democracy, the recent development in self-consciousness and assertiveness of the Chinese bankers must be praised as wholly good.

The Present Position in China

BY HON. SAO KI ALFRED SZE

Chinese Minister to the United States

WE are a people who, of all living races, go farthest back into the past. We were a nation long before the Roman set foot in England. For more than twenty centuries we were living in the valleys of our great rivers before the English entered the Thames Valley. And the whole of Europe was pagan when Confucianism was already, for more than five hundred years, a living creed and a social code in our midst. The peoples and the races who were our contemporaries in those distant days have all disappeared into the night of the past. But we survive. And we survive, not as a dying race, but as a great coherent body of 400,000,000 people. And note this fact: whilst we are the

oldest living race on earth, our mind possesses a vitality and elasticity which has enabled us to adopt the most advanced forms of parliamentary government—namely, republicanism.

What is the reason for this survival—for this passage of the Chinese people, as a living nation, through the ages? It is no doubt difficult to explain a great historical fact like this in terms of a single cause. But I suggest that it is largely to be explained by Chinese adaptability—by the capacity of the Chinese to respond to the demands of change and adapt and readjust themselves to any new environment in which they may find themselves.

This, perhaps, may sound strange to those who have always been told that China is changeless. But this is a saying that is not only untrue, but full of mischief. It is mischievous because it causes people to think that the present state of China, with its unrest and disarray, is due entirely to the incapacity of her people to adapt themselves to the new conditions of life which foreign pressure and influence has set up around them. And from this belief you get that very sinister view which would see China, with her illimitable man-power and vast natural resources, placed under the tutelage of some other state inspired with a greater will power.

It is no doubt true that there exists a certain degree of unrest and political disturbance in China to-day. But it is very important to realize that this is a state of things which occurs, and has occurred, in every country where a new system of government or some other fundamental change in the life of a people has taken place. You see this fact of unrest and disorder in nearly every country in Europe to-day. The Great War has released ideas and forces which go to the foundation of what is called the European system. And there are observers who hold that this period of unrest and disturbance will continue for at least a generation. It is argued that a new system of life is being introduced into Europe, and, until you have bred and trained new men to work this new system, the men trained under the old dispensation must go on with the task of government. And, it is added, as it is impossible to have the new system properly worked by these men, a period of disturbance must ensue and continue pending the appearance of the new workers.

Twenty-five hundred years ago Confucius defined this same problem of government. "Let there be the men," the sage said, "and government will flourish; but without the men government decays. With the right men the growth of government is rapid, just as vegetation is rapid in the earth. Therefore the administration of government lies in getting proper men."

Whether this Confucian view of the European situation is sound or not, there can be no doubt that we are faced in China with the same sort of problem which seems to confront you here in Europe. And most Chinese who think over the matter believe its solution lies in the direction indicated by the Master. Up to the date of the Chinese Revolution in 1911-12 China was ruled by an autocracy. The revolution destroyed the autocratic system of government and replaced it by a democratic system. This point was emphasized some little time ago by a Chinese publicist in one of the daily papers in London. China, he said, is now passsing through a period of transition and is adjusting a system of government created under autocracy into a democratic system. Under autocracy the country was considered the property of the ruler, whereas now it is regarded as the common possession of the nation. And he went on to point out that the present difficulties in China were largely due to the inevitable disorganization caused by this transition. To work the democratic principle you must have the necessary machinery in the form of parliamentary institutions; and this machine has hitherto been worked by men trained under the old system of government, because the country must be governed in one way or another, even if mistakes are made. And he insisted that in every instance where a nation had passed through a fundamental change there had always been a period of unrest and disturbance, which was but an expression of the nation's efforts to adjust its old life to the conditions and demands of a new environment.

This view of the situation in China implies that the present political and economic difficulties of the country are not the outcome of racial incapacity or faults of character, but the marks and signs of a period of transition. In other words, these difficulties are the surface effects of the great movement of life that is daily changing the whole face of China, They are signs of vitality, not of decay.

Now let me show that this is a view shared by others who are not Chinese. M. Paul Painleve, the ex-Premier of France, who was the chief of a mission to China last summer, issued the following statement on the departure of his mission for France:

"The three months which we have spent in vast China have been of enthralling interest to my friends and me. For many years I have had great admiration for China's past, and at the same time great confidence in her future. The views, observations, data, which I have continuously amassed during my tour have only confirmed my convictions.

"Here, briefly, are the chief reasons for this:

"(1) The military disorders as between provinces and the rivalries of the Tuchuns or military governors, which give rise to so much pessimism regarding the evolution of Chinese democracy, are far more *superficial* than deeprooted, and only paralyze to a very faint degree the working activity of the nation. It must be realized that these events are being enacted on a stage greater than Europe, and, further, that the Chinese Republic has only existed for less than ten years.

"(2) Contrary to the opinion current in Europe, it is not true that the Chinese nation is vegetating in a sort of stagnation. The evolution of its ideas, customs, and industries is, on the contrary, quickening in striking fashion. The twentieth century will be China's century, just as the outstanding feature of the nineteenth century was the unprecedented development of America.

"(3) The thirst to learn and to become familiar with the Western sciences is prodigious among the young generation in China. In spite of difference of language, the Chinese brain is just as capable of cultivating the rational and experimental sciences as the European brain. But what this huge nation lacks is scientific atmosphere. The Western nations must help China to form the first thousand of Chinese savants as speedily as possible. China will then resume the place which she occupied in the past, and which she must occupy again, in world civilization.

"(4) Public opinion already exists in China to-day, and, although it does not manifest itself, as in the West, in accordance with legal forms prescribed by a constitution, it is already singularly powerful, and will soon be irresistible. It is becoming more and more national without being anti-foreign. In a recent and penetrating work, M. Hovelaque wrote that China was a civilization rather than a nation. To-morrow, whilst remaining a civilization, China

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will be a nation, extensively decentralized, but one and indivisible, a nation which will be an element of weight in the concert of civilized powers."

Dr. Reinsch, the late American Minister at Peking, is also a witness in the same sense. Dealing mainly with the political aspect of the Chinese situation, he concludes a powerful statement on the subject in these words:

"The recent history of China has been a series of trials and of great lessons teaching the futility of all personal ambition and narrow politics and intrigue. President Yuan Shih-k'ai, with all of his personal ability and strength, was unable to realize his ambition to force Chinese development back into dynastic currents. Chang Hsun in vain attempted to resurrect the dynastic tradition of the old regime. Notwithstanding the conservation of the Chinese race, the nation did not desire such a return to an outlived system.

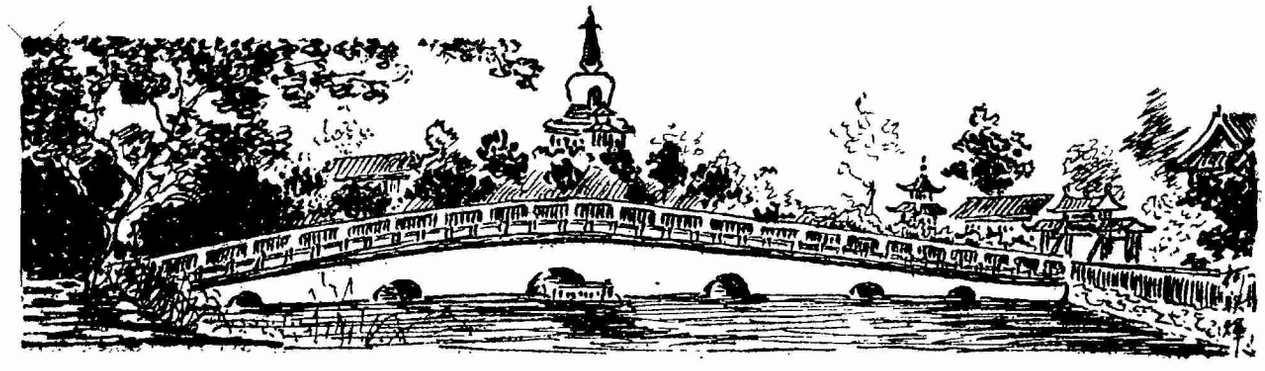
"More recently the attempt has been made to found a political power on military organization and foreign financial support. Before intense popular disapproval an organization which seemed formidable crumbled in a week. All these attempts have been unsuccessful.

"Through all these trials and with much discouragement the growing consciousness of the Chinese people has victoriously asserted itself. It has been superior to the cunning of politics and the force of military organization. An attempt to oppose this force is like trying to stem the tide of the Yangtsze River with an artificial dam; the majestic flow may be held up for a little while at the cost of flood and misery to the surrounding country; but the final course of the stream cannot be obstructed. Even so the course now definitely taken by the Chinese people towards representative institutions may indeed be obstructed, and that at the cost of much misery and discouragement; but its constantly more effective realization is now apparent. Wise statesmen will ally themselves with this great force and will then stand firmly planted with a legitimate influence with which no personal power won by intrigue of self-assertion can be at all compared. The lesson of the recent experience is plain. It would be blindness to ignore it."

I hope that I may be pardoned for having quoted, at some length, these views of the ex-French Prime Minister and the late American Minister to China, but these views are of exceptional interest and value. They are the considered opinions of two distinguished observers who have lately informed themselves of the facts of the Chinese situation on the spot.

It seems to me that, in the light of what M. Painleve and Dr. Reinsch have said, the Chinese situation ought no longer to be obscure, for instance, the distinguished British Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, who, at the 1920 dinner of the English Central Asian Society said that China had become republic and was in the throes of a military crisis whose upshot no one could see.

Fortunately for the peace and security of the world, the peaceful development of China and her millions is an absolute certainty unless, indeed, that development is deflected by a foreign agency into channels of militarism. The *Chinese* development of China, if I may put it that way, must make for peace if only because the whole of Chinese culture rests on the power and appeal of moral force. The entire body of Confucian teaching centers around that conception. We hold material force so meanly that the soldier is the lowest member in our social hierarchy. And this Chinese valuation of the fighting man will remain unchanged as long as the Chinese people are allowed to progress and develop along the lines of their own national character.—*The Asiatic Review.*



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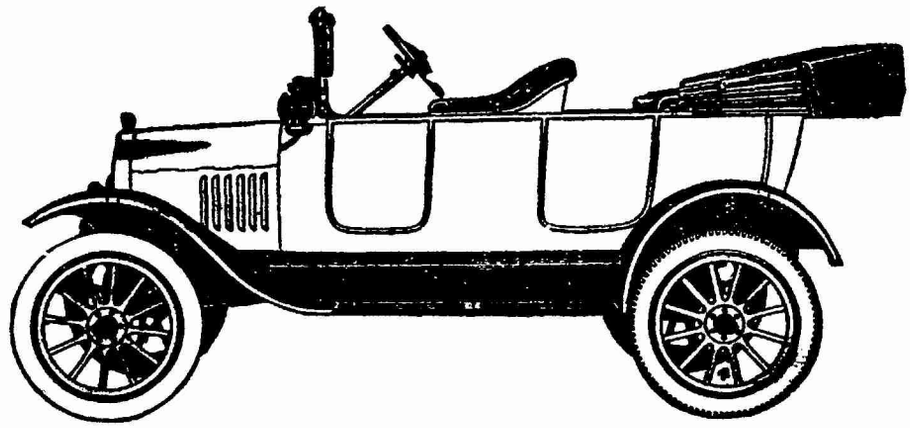

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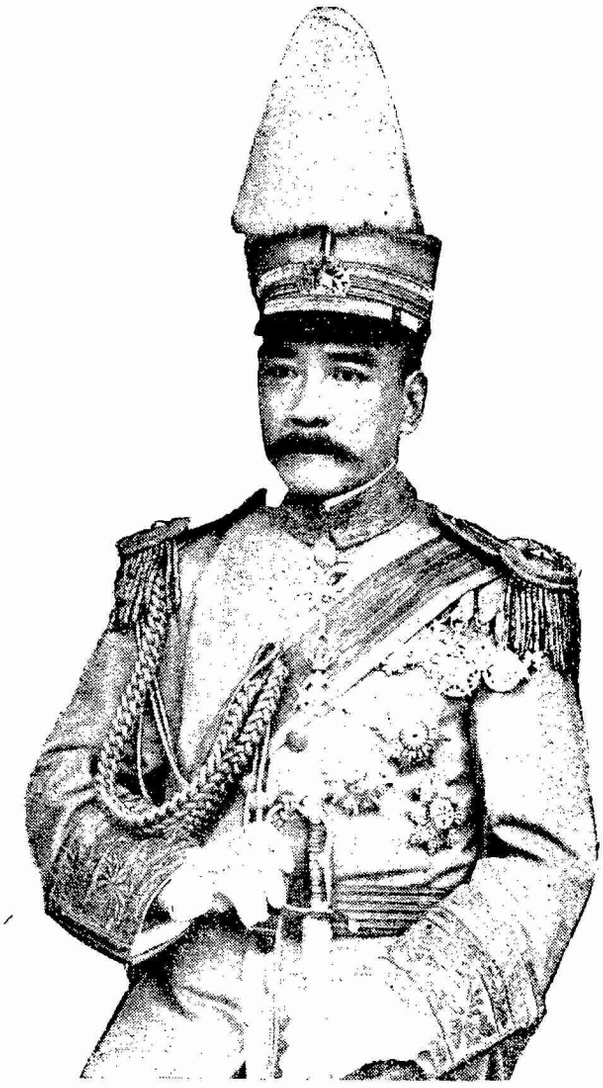

General Yang I-teh, Chief of Chihli Police
(楊以德字敬林)

Lieutenant-General Yang I-teh, recipient of the Fifth Grand Order of Merit, a member of the President's body guard, Chief of the Police Administration of Chihli, and concurrently Chief of the Police of Tientsin, is a native of Tientsin, born in 1870. In August 1901 he secured the rank of assistant prefect. In September 1902, he was appointed police detective of the Southern Station of Tientsin by the Central Police Bureau.

In June 1903, he was appointed railway inspector of the Shanhaikwan Railway Bureau. In July 1905 when Chao Ping-chun was Superintendant of Police Affairs of Tientsin, he was chief police inspector of the southern section and concurrently was in charge of the Detective Corps and the Fire Brigade. In September he was appointed Gendarmerie Detective for Tientsin by the Grand Secretary Na Tung, who then held the office of General Commandant of the Gendarmerie. For his meritorious services he was recommended and promoted by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to the rank of Prefect in December.

In June 1906, he was appointed Chief Inspector of the Railways inside and outside of Shanhaikwan. In February 1907, he became secret service officer of the Board of the Interior with his office at Tientsin and served under Hsu Shih-chang, the present President, who at that time was the Minister of the

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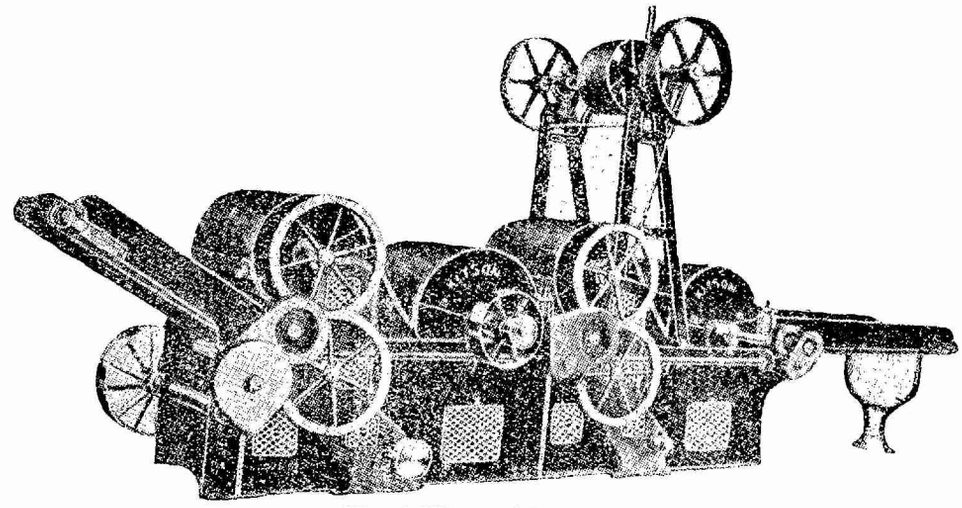

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Interior. He was appointed by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to be detective officer of the Tientsin High Local Court in May 1907 and to act concurrently as Chief of the Tientsin Secret Service and Assistant Chief of the Police Office of Tientsin. In June he was appointed by the superintendant of the Government Mint of the Board of Finance to be detective officer of the Ta Ku Bank in Peking and Tientsin. In August, in recognition of his services in helping the maintenance of China's neutrality during the Russian and Japanese War, General Yang was promoted to the rank of Taotai through the recommendation of the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai.

In November 1908, he was appointed by Chen Pi, Minister of the Board of Posts and Communications, as inspector of the telegraph and telephone lines between Peking and Tientsin. In the same month, he was appointed by Hsu Shih-chang, then Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, as his detective officer to be stationed in Tientsin. In July he became Councillor of Prince Su, Minister of the Board of the Interior. In September he was given the Third Brevat Rank with the Baton of the Second Rank.

In December 1910, he was given an audience by Emperor Hsuan Tung through the introduction of the Board of Civil Appointments and was appointed Police Taotai of Chihli. In December 1912, the first year of the Republic, he was transferred to the post of Kiang Pei Taotai. In the same month he returned to the post of the Police Taotai of Chihli in compliance with the telegraphic order of Chen Kuei-lung, Tutuh of Chihli.

In December 1913, he was appointed Chief of Tientsin Police by Feng Kuo-chang, Tutuh and Civil Governor of Chihli. In May 1914, he was appointed by President Yuan Shih-kai as Pei-hai Kuan Cha Shih, which was equivalent to the Tientsin Taotai. In June he was appointed by Tutuh Feng Kuo-chang of Chihli to act concurrently as chief of the judicial department of the Pei Yang Batallions aud Assistant Commander of the Martial Law Headquarters of Tientsin. In July, he was given by President Yuan the rank of major-general, First Class Gold decoration and Second Class Wen-hu decoration. In the same month, he was appointed by Governor Chu Chia-pao, as Associate-Director of the Bureau for the Affairs of China's Neutrality.

In August 1914, he was appointed a member of the Committee on River Conservancy of Chihli. In August 1915, he was received in audience by President Yuan who commended his good work in connection with his establishment of the day schools for the poor people by the Tientsin Police Office. In the same month, he was appointed by a Mandate to be Chief of the Police Administration of Chihli in addition to his post of the Chief of the Tientsin Police Office. In October, he was given by President Yuan the Third Class Chia-ho Decoration, and the rank of the Third Class Baron in November.

In October 1916, he was given Second Class Chia-ho Decoration by President Li Yuan-hung. In February 1917, he was appointed by Governor Chu Chia-pao of Chihli as Commander of the Tientsin Military Police. In the same month, after taking over the Austrian and German concessions, he was appointed Chief of the Special Administrative Area of Tientsin. In September he was given by President Feng Kuo-chang the Second Class Ta Shou Chia Ho Decoration; in January 1918, the

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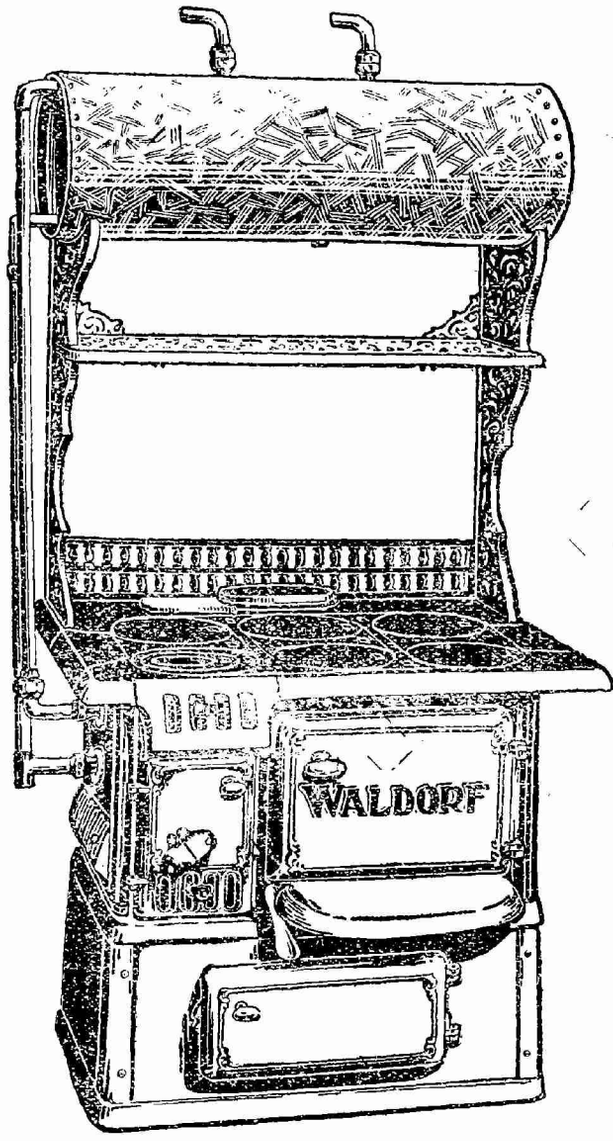

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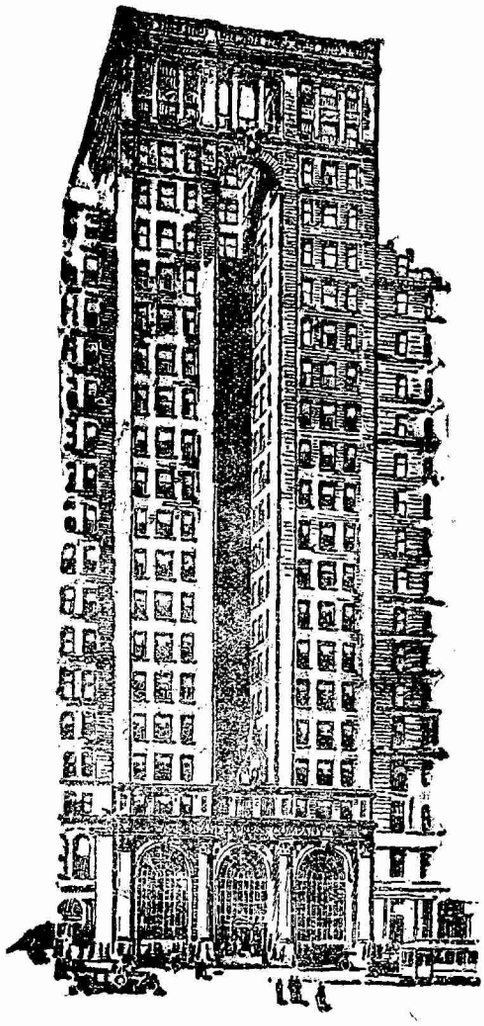

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Second Class Pao Kwan Chia Ho Decoration; and in September, the rank of lieutenant-general.

In October, he was removed from the posts of the Chief of Police Administration of Chihli and the Chief of Tientsin Police Office to await further appointments. In November, he was appointed a member of the President's body guard. In July 1919, he resumed by Mandate the posts of the Chief of Police Administration of Chihli, the Chief of Tientsin Police Office and the Chief of the Special Administrative Area of Tientsin. In addition he was appointed by Civil Governor Tsao Sui as Chief of the Bureau of the Municipal Affairs of Chihli.

On August 5, 1920, for his meritorious services in connection with the repatriation of the Germans and Austrians, he was given the Second Class Ta Shou Pao Kwan Chia Ho decoration. On August 28, he was given by Mandate the Fifth Grand Order of Merit.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Japan's Foreign Trade Outlook

From the "Chugai Shogyo," (Japanese)

Last year the foreign trade of this country began to fall off greatly owing to the worldwide trade depression, and no improvement has set in this year. Exports during January amounted to only Yen 75,000,000, while imports reached Yen 103,000,000, an excess of imports of Yen 28,000,000. It is usual for the country's exports to be small and imports to be large in the first half of the year, and moreover, the financial situation both at home and abroad is greatly depressed. It may, therefore, be natural that the export trade should be slack. Further, the price of exports in this country shows a decline of 30 or 40 percent generally when compared with the prices in January of last year. Above all, the price of silk, the most important export, has declined by about one half. It is natural, therefore, that the value of exports should show a great falling off.

Judging by the condition of the country's trade at the beginning of the year, some fear that there will be a further decline in the trade and that the financial situation will become more depressed. We agree that in the first part of the year the trade may continue depressed, but as as the economic situation in America and Europe shows signs of improvement, while things are also becoming better in this country, it is not expected that exports will show a greater decline. It is not known exactly what developments will occur in the latter half of the year, but if officials and people try to extend markets for Japanese merchandise and take steps to decrease the cost of production and to increase financial facilities, this year's trade will not show such a big excess of imports as was the case last year.

Famine Relief

From the "China Illustrated Weekly," (British)

A great national relief drive is to be organized in aid of the famine sufferers this month. The subscription list has been started with a donation of $30,000 from the President. It may be noted, however, that Peking officials seem to show no desire to curtail unnecessary expenditure in order to release further sums for famine relief. Mr. Chu Chi-chien was entertained at a banquet by the President only a

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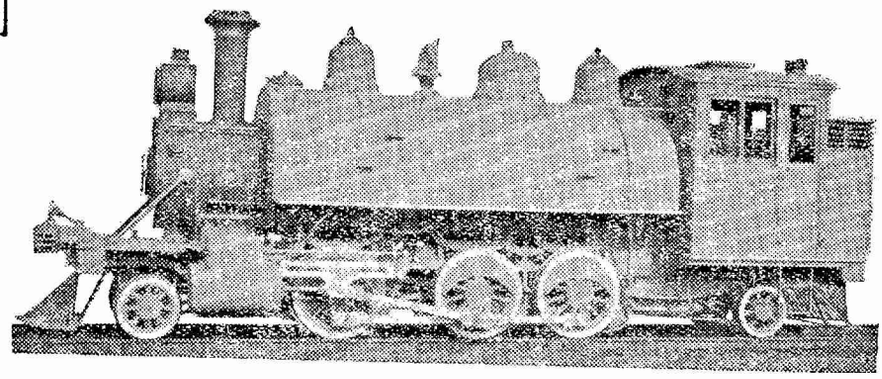

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few days ago on the eve of his departure for France at the head of a mission which is to represent President Hsu in receiving the honorary degree conferred upon him by Paris University. It would be interesting to know what this mission is to cost, and why what is a purely ceremonial affair, which could be postponed for a year or more without causing offence to anyone, is undertaken when millions of people within a few hours' travel from the Capital are dying of starvation.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance Dead

From the "Kokumin" (Japanese)

Japan's diplomacy has lately made two grave errors and has fallen into a position from which there is almost no escape. One problem is the difficulty of settling the Californian question, and the other the bankruptcy of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The Shidehara-Morris draft of a new Japanese-American agreement has been committed to formal negotiations between Japan and America, but when the agreement is signed, the Republican administration will have taken office, and the situation in the Senate, which is even today unreliable, will become more unfavorable for ratification.

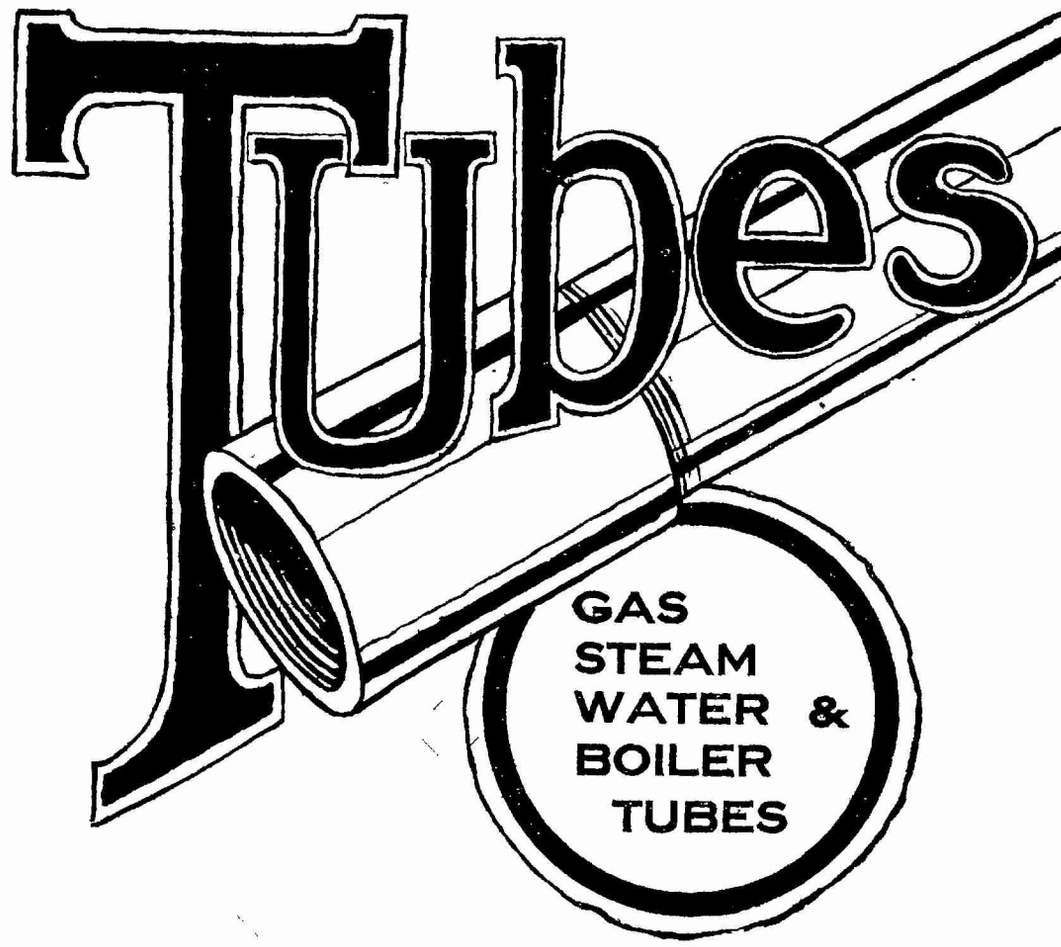
If the U. S. Senate refuses to ratify, no agreement will do any good. But the diplomatic authorities of this country say that the mere signing of the proposed agreement is a success for Japanese diplomacy. Japan will speedily ratify it and faithfully observe its terms. It is for America to do the rest. Even if the situation in the Senate is unfavorable, and the new agreement does not take effect, it is added, Japan will find herself in a diplomatically favorable position, if she takes those necessary steps.

The new agreement is merely a mirage that has emerged on the Pacific. But the *quid pro quo* which Japan is called upon to pay is by no means inconsiderable. The agreement requires ratification, but the Gentleman's Agreement takes effect without ratification,

In agreeing to incorporate a revision of the Gentleman's Agreement in the text of the proposed agreement, Japan made an important concession. As Japan's declaration of the restriction of emigration is to be made in the treaty, it is clear that the contents will be presented to the Senate when its ratification is sought. It is inconsistent that the Japanese government alone should refuse to let the people know the contents of the revised Gentleman's Agreement. Again, even if Japan incorporates the Gentleman's Agreement in the treaty only as a matter of principle, is it not better to treat the agree ment and other documents as accessory to the treaty? If this is done, the refusal of the Senate to ratify the agreement would also be taken as opposing the restriction of Japanese immigration, and it will not be necessary for Japan to undertake a one-sided obligation.

The pivot of Japan's diplomacy is said to be the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but this document became a dead letter eight years ago. Without blaming Japan for being unaware of the British note regarding the interpretation of Article 4 of the alliance, it may be said that if Japan agrees to the British view, the alliance will not be applicable, from the legal point of view, not only to America but to over 30 countries signatory to the Peace Commission Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant. This is the question.

If America alone is to be left out of the orbit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, there ought to be, in the political sense, an agreement between Japan



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and Great Britain to place the Peace Commission Treaty within the purview of Article 4 of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. But as there is no such political agreement between Japan and Great Britain, the matter should be judged from the legal point of view, with the result that over 30 countries mentioned stand outside the scope of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The fact is that the Foreign Office of Japan has been unaware that eight years ago it received from Great Britain what was practically a notice of the denunciation of the Alliance.

The only thing that will remain under the letter of the alliance is that when Russia which neither has a treaty-making power nor is able to join the League of Nations has invaded India, Japan will be under the obligation of aiding Great Britain. However earnestly Japan may try, on behalf of Great Britain, to conceal the separationist movement and Bolshevik activities in India, they are known to everybody in the world. The aggravation of the situation there is more deep-rooted than is generally supposed.

There are only two ways open to Japan to dispose of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Speaking frankly, Japan should either make Great Britain shoulder the same obligations as herself or get rid of obligations in the same way as Great Britain. The Foreign Office says that it has never considered such a thing, and indignantly declares that even a mere rumor to such an effect will impair the credit of the state. But if pursue, what else is being considered by the Foreign Office? If the intention is to make being a watch-dog of Great Britain the pivot of Japan's diplomacy, the people can deal with the government in another way.

If the object is to preserve the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as a historic monument or something like an object of art in view of the services it has rendered in the past, we have no objection. Under the Alliance Great Britain fulfiled her obligation in the Russo-Japanese War, while Japan's obligation was discharged in the world war. Unless Japan assumes the duty of protecting India and Great Britain undertakes the task of guaranteeing the Pacific, there is no value in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

If the governments of Japan and Great Britain, however, are so meek to America, it will be impracticable for Japan to reckon in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in considering her relations with America. Nor will Great Britain expect a one-sided obligation from Japan in respect of the menace in India.

As a result, the future of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance cannot but be a mere castle in the air The substance of the alliance has merged into the League of Nations Covenant, only an exchange of diplomatic courtesies.

Embassy or Legation

From the "China Illustrated Weekly" (British)

The American House of Representatives has rejected the proposal to elevate the American Legation in Peking to the dignity of an embassy. This, it may be hoped, is the last that will be heard of the project until China has shown herself worthy of the compliment. In the meantime, however, it may be hoped that more satisfactory arrangements will be made with regard to the position of Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking. The general dissatisfaction that is felt with regard to the present tenure of that office does not, of course, arise from any resentment at its being held by the head of one of

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The actors represented various groups of women in the city, all of whom are members and leaders in the activities of the Peking Y.W.C.A. Miss Eda Louise Redo, physical director of the Association, and Miss Theresa Severin, senior secretary, directed the rehearsals.

Shanghai Woolen Dealers Contracts

The Shanghai Woolen Merchants Association have sent letters to the foreign firms in Shanghai asking aid and proposing that certain concessions be made them in their contracts. It is understood that the foreign importers of woolen will not meet the requests and that a number of Chinese dealers have already closed up their shops and departed from the city. Some of the reasons set forth by the Chinese dealers in woolen goods for their delay in accepting the delivery of goods already offered include the following: fall in exchange; irregularity in the time of shipping; rise in prices; impossibility of raising retail prices owing to the financial situation; inability to secure credit from local banks; and difficulties of collection from buyers.

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130B	24A	11 30 " 1.20
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200A	25B	
200B		
202	White towels made of 3B material, hand hemstitched	
208	21 x 38 inches, Yen 10.60 per dozen.	

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cancel same. Woolen goods are now selling from 15 to 50 percent below the quoted market values, according to the various grades.

U. S. Incorporation in China is Approved

The House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee has approved the bill authorizing the federal incorporation of American companies in China and exempting them from excess profits taxes. The Judiciary Committee of the House, before which the bill was pending, delayed its action until the Ways and Means Committee reported on the tax exemption feature of the measure.

Carl L. Seitz and J. B. Powell of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, are acting as representatives to urge the passage of the bill and appeared before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington on February 4, and described the difficulties encountered by American business men who must compete with other nationals who are not handicapped by restrictions such as those imposed by the present American laws.

Nominees for Chinese Advisory Committee on Municipal Council Declined

An announcement that the nominees for the Chinese Advisory Committee on the Municipal Council has been declined was contained in the correspondence between the Council and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce this week. Since the beginning of the correspondence when the Council wrote to the Chamber regarding the provision several developments have come up, which necessitate the Council declining the nominations made. The Council states the chief reason for its stand in the matter is due to the regulations of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association—created to accomplish the election—which, it is held, would bring the Advisory Body under the control and supervision of that organization, impairing its value.

In a letter from the Council to the Chamber it is pointed out that the Council can only consent to transmit to the Consular Body for nomination to the Advisory Committee the names of such Chinese who are not in any way fettered as to their advice or representations by any other controlling or supervisory body whether it be the Directorate of the Ratepayers' Association, the Association itself or any guild or body representative of any faction or factions of the Chinese community.

Men and Events

C. B. Weiss, of the United States Steel Products Company, Shanghai, departed for Hongkong on a three weeks business trip on Wednesday, February 9.

The launching of the *s. s. Oriental* the third of the U. S. Shipping Board boats built in China will take place at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works on February 23.

"Immortality" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. H. Chatley at a meeting of the Quest

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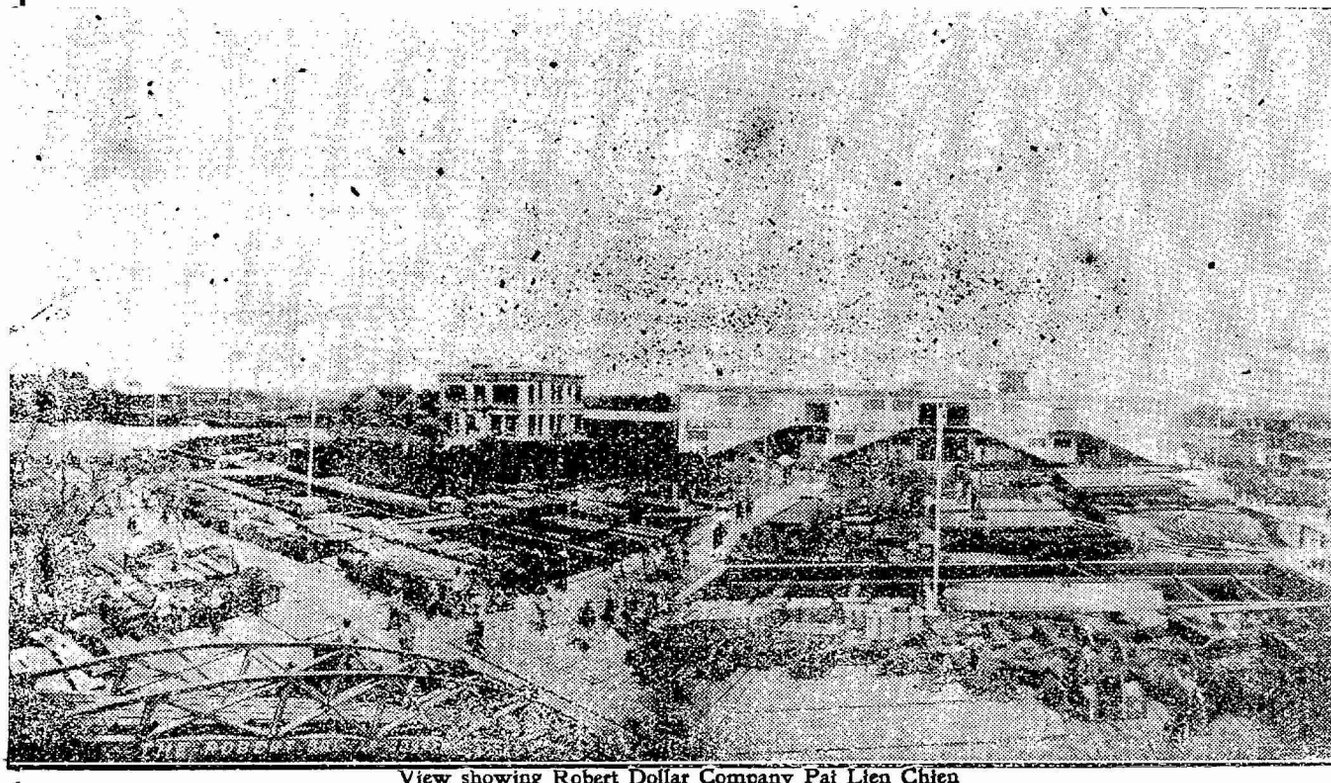

View showing Robert Dollar Company Pai Lien Chien Wharf, and Fireproof Concrete Go-down

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PHARMACIE GENERALE, 34 Nanking Road.
SHANGHAI DISPENSARY, 24 Foochow Road.
VENUS DISPENSARY, 107 Canton Road.

Society on Monday, February 14, at 5:30 p.m. in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Earl B. Rose, according to an announcement, has retired from the firm of Fessenden, Rose and Holcomb, and business will henceforth be carried on under the name of Fessenden and Holcomb.

Wilder Haydn Haines, writer, who has recently come to the Far East from America, was in Shanghai last week enroute to Peking where he will be located. His address in Peking is 35 Wu Liang Ta Jen Hutung, East City, Peking.

J. H. Black, who has been connected with the Standard Oil Company at Shanghai, and a pioneer member of the Fukien Construction Bureau of a Fukien Mission, after March 1, will act as construction engineer for the Southern Methodist Mission.

On Thursday afternoon, February 10, Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier was the hostess at tea and a reception to the wives of the visiting and local Shriners at her home, 12 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai. There were more than fifty guests present. Mrs. Julian Petit, Mrs. N. L. Lurton, and Mrs. Janes assisted in the dining room.

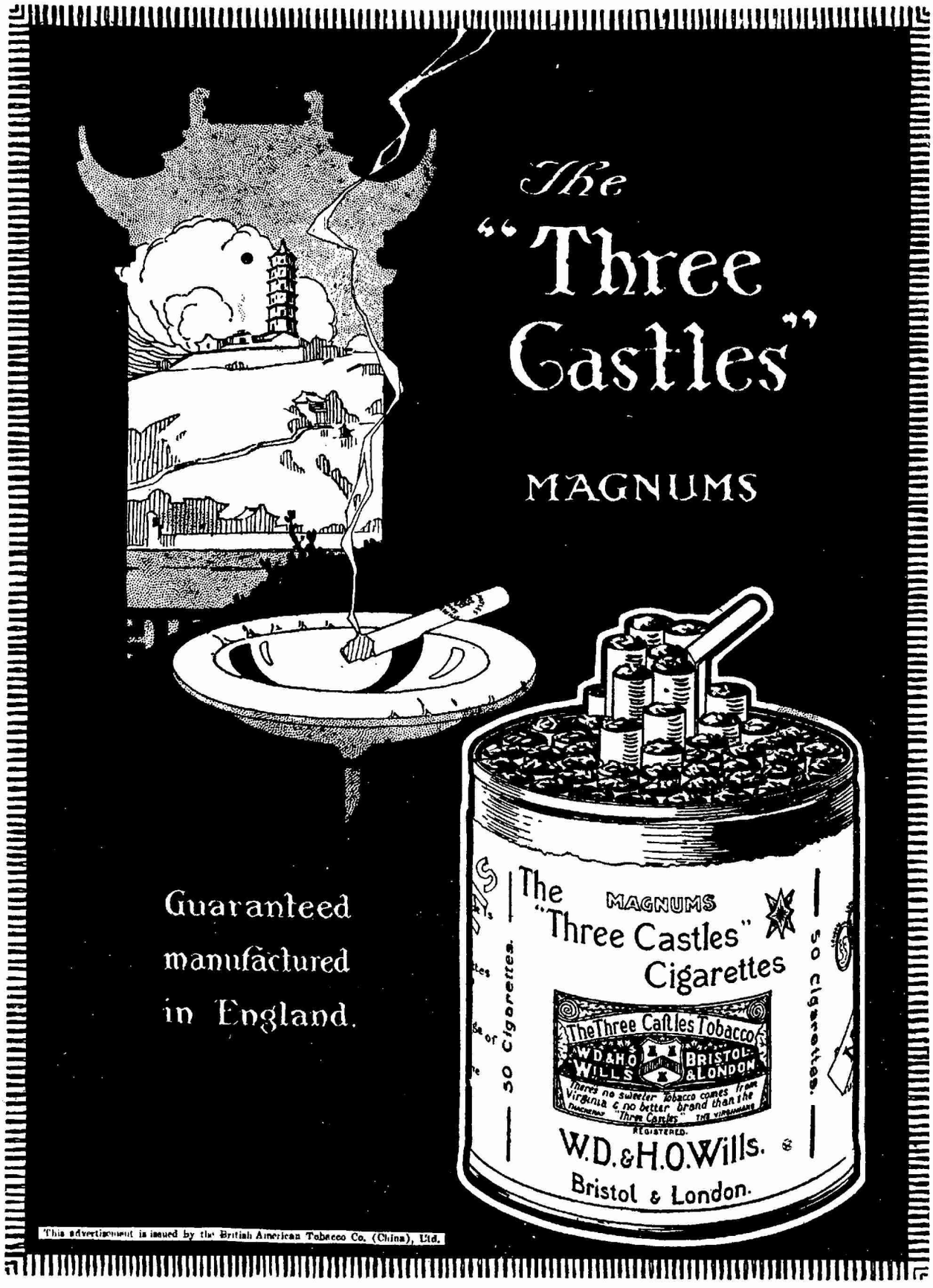
A meeting of the American College Club of Shanghai will be held at the home of Mrs. F. J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre, on Tuesday afternoon, February 22. Sewing for the famine relief will be done from 2 to 4 o'clock, when tea will be served followed by a short meeting. Mrs. D. McGillavry will speak on famine conditions in the North.

W. G. Avery, formerly general manager of the Asia Banking Corporation and now representing the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is now in Manila investigating the financial and economic conditions and conferring with the bankers and government officials. Mr. Avery is planning on visiting Shanghai on the same mission. He is accompanied by Mrs. Avery.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club will be held in the Carlton Cafe or Friday afternoon, February 18, shortly after five o'clock. The business will consist of election of officers and plans for the coming season, including special baseball series; treasurer's reports, etc. In the absence of the president, Dr. N. L. Downs, the meeting will be called to order by R. D. Bunn. Members are urged to attend this important meeting.

The reception inaugurating the opening of the Woosung Port Development Bureau of which Mr. Chang Chien has been appointed commissioner, was held at the former Admiralty Building, Woosung, at 9 o'clock, on the morning of February 12. A number of Chinese officials and business men taking part. Among the foreign guests were Consuls for Japan and Portugal, and Mr. H. Van Heidenstam, engineer-in-chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Shanghai. The ceremony, at which approximately 300 guests were present, terminated at 11.30.

The *s. s. Mandarin*, the first shipping board boat to be built by China for America by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai, and the first large vessel to be constructed in China, was tested on its trial run on Monday afternoon, February 14. Representatives of the American Shipping Board,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Captain Eisler, Mr. Merriman and M. Perry, besides the pilot Captain Rees and Chief Engineer Dill, and Mr. Mauchan were present at the demonstration. On the speed trials the *Mandarin* maintained an average of 14.07 knots, when an estimate of only 10½ knots had been made previous to its try out. It is expected that the *Mandarin* will leave for America within a short time under the command of Captain H. Rees, who with the other officers have recently arrived in Shanghai sent out by the U. S. Shipping Board to take charge. The ship has a displacement of 14,750 tons and is 429 feet long. It was built under the supervision of Captain W. I. Eisler.

The American Red Cross, China Famine Relief is transferring its main executive offices, including the Accounting Department, to Tientsin, during February 1921. One reason given for this change is that so much of the accounting and executive work has to do with shipping of supplies, most of which either originate or pass thrugh Tientsin, that work can be expedited and more accurately checked by having the headquarters at Tientsin. Furthermore, a great deal of the Director's time is required by his duties as Supervisor of the Central Purchasing Agency and much greater personal efficiency can be obtained by having the two offices near together. Proximity to the Tehchow base is a third factor counselling the move. The executive office in Peking in the Fearon & Daniel building at No. 42 Hsi Tsung Pu Hutung, will be retained, and Wm. M. Cornwell, assistant director, together with a small staff, will remain in charge to look after official relations, transportation matters, and similar subjects, which will develop due to the original position of the main executive offices.

News from North China

L. G. Cousins recently of Shanghai has replaced C. F. Wolsiffer as manager of the Tientsin branch of the British-American Tobacco Company.

The American Legation at Peking has received the information that all the leading newspapers of America carried in their February 6 Sunday issue a page advertising the needs of the famine sufferers in China and a special appeal for funds for their salvation.

The Chinese-Foreign Commission for the Supervision of the Expenditure of the Famine Relief Loan of $3,000,000 secured on the Customs Surtax met in Peking for the first time on Saturday. Some of the members were unable to attend the first meeting on account of previous engagements.

William Holiday of Olivier and Company left Tientsin for Shanghai on February 8 to sail on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* for America and England, and will be away for six months. Mr. Holiday entertained thirty guests at dinner and a dance at the Astor House on Saturday night as a farewell party.

The Ministry of Navy has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the fishing industry in China and it is suggested that private merchants be permitted to raise capital for the purpose. If the proposal is carried out, it is estimated that the annual receipts of $10,000,000 may be the result.

The Peking government has received a petition from the Oversea Chinese Association at Bangkok urging the necessity of the conclusion of a commerical treaty between China and Siam to safeguard the formers interests in Siam. It has accordingly instructed Hu Weiteh, Chinese Minister at Tokyo, to approach the Siamese Minister there on the matter.

Unofficial negotiations with the German representative at Tokyo for a Chinese-German commercial treaty have come to a deadlock because of the demand of the Japanese to secure the most favored nation treatment. The Germans stated that the United States would accord to them the same treatment. The Chinese reply was to the effect that they would wait for the time being.

Two large gifts to the National Famine Relief Drive given on February 5 brought the special campaign fund to a total of $68,000. Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, gave the committee $15,000 and his contribution was soon followed by another from the Methodist Church Board, which sent in $20,000. Mr. and Mrs. Crane have already given liberally to famine relief.

Edgar Pierce Allen, former president of the American Association of Tientsin and one of the most popular foreigners in North China, died of pneumonia at his home in Peking on Wednesday morning. Mr. Allen, in his fifty-fifth year at the time of death, had been identified with the legal profession in China since 1900, and built up a large practice. Both his Chinese and foreign friends deeply mourn his loss.

The *Asiatic News Agency* reports that an American merchant named Williams has petitioned the government at Peking for permission to establish breweries in Shanghai and other cities, and that in return for the granting of this privilege, the petitioner will advance a loan of three million dollars. Furthermore, the foreign merchant is prepared to obey the Chinese regulations governing the production and sale of alcoholic beverages.

The American Red Cross, China Famine Relief, transferred its main executive offices, including the Accounting Department, from Peking to Tientsin on February 7. One reason given for this change is that so much of the accounting and executive work has to do with shipping of supplies—most of which either originate or pass through Tientsin—that work can be expedited and more accurately checked by having the headquarters in Tientsin.

Based on a petition from the International Anti-Opium Association, the Ministry of Justice has drafted a new set of laws for the punishment of traffickers in morphia, heroine and other noxious drugs and pills and medicines containing such drugs, by which much more serious punishments will be inflicted in future. The Ministry suggests that these laws should be put into immediate effect pending the convocation of the new Parliament.

During the Chinese New Year, Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Dr. Philip Tyau, Councillor of the Foreign Office, visited the Tai San Mountains in Shantung. Their trip to the historical province was not connected with any diplomatic matter. The report that they had gone

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there to investigate into the question of "pao-wei tuan" or resident-protection volunteer force organized by the Japanese at Tsinan is groundless.

M. Boppe, French Minister at Peking, accompanied by Madame Boppe, has completed a most successful and triumphant tour through Indo-China and Yunnan Province. At Yunnanfu, Governor Tang Chi-yao gave a dinner to the distinguished visitors. Returning to Hanoi, M. Boppe visited various educational establishments, where he said "I think that it would be useful to open wide your schools to the young Chinese wishing to pursue their studies."

Peking University (Christian) is opening an agricultural experiment station at Nan Yuan near the Capital, which will be a factor in restoring normal conditions in the regions which have suffered from famine this winter. The station has been made possible by the generosity of S. C. Chiu, who placed over two hundred acres of land in the name of the University and engaged W. E. Chamberlain, of the University of Cornell, to act as manager for the new venture, and Merrill P. Schaegel, as veterinary surgeon.

The Ministry of Communications has appointed an inspecting committee comprising Wei Yi-fu, sub-director of the Tientsin Pukow Railway work, Kuan Han-kuang, an engineer, Huang Ai-yu, an engineer, and Chen Ting-chun a member of the Ministry, to secure the standardization of rolling stock purchased by the various railways. The committee will visit the Peking-Hankow, Lung-Hai, Hupeh-Hunan, Shanghai-Nanking, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Mukden, Kirin-Changchun, Supingchien, Tsinanful and Peking-Suiyuan lines to investigate their rolling stock and other materials.

Peking, February 10, 1921.

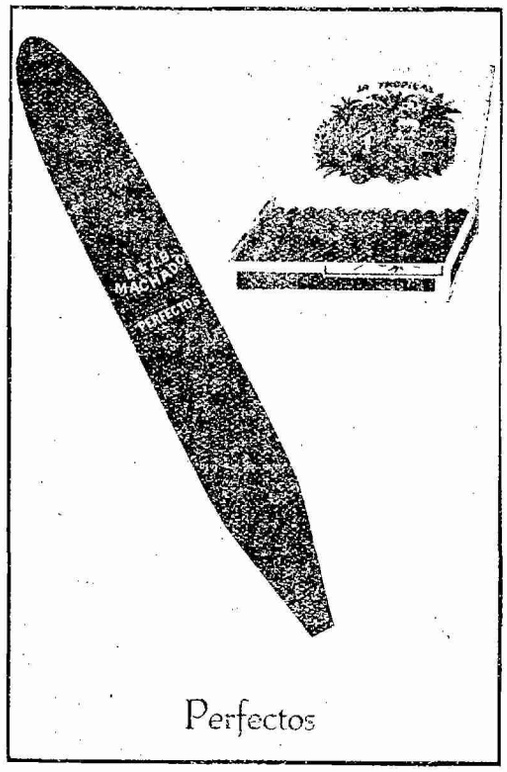
News from Central China

Members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hankow elected their officers for the ensuing term last week in their new building. Wan Chieh-sun and Chen Sze-sung were elected president and vice-president respectively.

The International Famine Relief Committee of Wuhu, a joint organization of missionaries and business community, has collected $4,552 for relief work. The sum has been sent to the Hankow International Committee to have same administered to sufferers through the Honan Provincial Committee.

There was a sudden panic in financial circles in Hankow Saturday evening when a rumor was circulated to Hankow from Shanghai that the Chinese-French Industrial Bank was well nigh bankrupt. Bank notes issued by the Hankow office of that bank were rushed to exchange shops for specie exchange. The panic has been quieted now.

The superintendent of the Wuchang Uniform Factory was arrested at the railway station in Hankow by order of the Military Governor on the charge of



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smuggling opium and morphia. He was sent to Tuchun Wang's yamen in bondage, and was severely trounced by Wang, who released him only at the joint request of his staff.

The American Red Cross in Hankow has collected up to January 18, $1,573 which has been handed to the International Famine Relief Committee of Hankow for famine relief work in Honan province. Most contributors of this sum have promised a monthly subscription to relief funds in order to carry famine sufferers through the distress.

The authorities of Wuchang are about to issue national loan bonds to raise $2,000,000 from this province. It is stated they have been duly authorized by the Peking government to issue loan bonds with the proceeds of the Wuchang Government Mint as security. The loan will be used for military expenditures in this province and will be redeemed by the provincial treasury.

Official detectives of Wuchang, assisted by police force of the Japanese concession of Hankow, raided several large opium dens in that concession, last Sunday and arrested eighteen opium smugglers. It was discovered that opium smuggling business is being done with the tacit approval and protection of some policemen of the Japanese police station who receive as remuneration high salaries and commissions. The arrested have been extradited to General Wang Chuan-yuan at Wuchang by Japanese authorities.

The current quotations in taels per picul for some Chinese products of export in Hankow are as below: best cowhides 33.00 second cowhides, 23.00, buffalo hides, No. 1, 19.00, No. 2, 15.00, Hankow goatskins, firsts, 55.00, Wanhsien goatskins, 62.00, white China grass, hemp or ramie, 16.00, white vegetable tallow, 51 titre, 9.80, green vegetable tallow, 52 titre, 9.80, gallnuts, usual shape, 15.00, plums, 22.00, sesamum seeds, white and yellow, 5.70, wood oil, 12.20, tea oil, 12,00, hen albumen, 90.00. Antimony crude, 55.00 per ton, antimony regulus, 88.00 per ton.

A letter was received from the Chamber of Commerce, the Protective Corps and the Educational Association of Shihnan district in western Hupeh, which states that at the present interim when there could be found no governing force there after the driving out of southern forces by volunteer corps, the people have taken their initiative to form a self-governing body to cooperate with the hsien magistrate to carry on the local government. It is also reported that this body has a standing force of about 8000 volunteers, while a body of over 10,000 volunteers can be easily recruited from the various districts in time of emergency.

Several large inquiries for seeds are reported to be in the market for exports in Hankow, with the result that tael prices are firmer, though no actual purchases have been made as yet. Cowhides and goatskins are firmer and some business in the latter has been done at full prices. Markets in Britain for tallow and wood oil are still fully 20 percent below local market quotations. In the piece goods market, there was some inquiry for stock whites and blacks at slightly improved prices, the inquiry emanating from a few dealers with money on hand to secure cheap goods before Chinese New Year. No clearances of

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Covering capacity approx.
300 sq. ft.

25 lb. Galvanized Iron Pails

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No. 8 Buff
No. 6 Cream Color
No. 12 Dark Blue
No. 15 Dark Green
No. 14 Medium Blue

25 lb. Galvanized Iron Pail Mex. $3.50
Covering capacity approx.
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Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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piece goods whatever. In the cotton yarn market, there has been some inquiry for 16's and 20's for March shipment, and clearances of yarn were only fair.

War clouds are hanging high in Kiangsi province between troops of Chang Tsung-chang and those of Tuchun Chen Kwang-yuan. Both Chang and Chen are mobilizing forces as if for an encounter, and the situation is becoming serious. Chang Tsung-chang is understood to have sent out his men to districts under his control to demand funds from the people. They collect special military levy from shops and merchants, and in one district, their demand to the chamber of commerce there is $800 per day. General Chen, too, has demanded salt the merchants guild to loan him $1,200,000 before the Chinese New Year time to enable him to pay his soldiers at the present crisis. The salt merchants refused to comply with this demand, but General Chen is using his influence to exact the sum from them.

Hankow, February 2, 1921.

News from South China

The young people of Canton, mostly students, will organize a socialist association soon.

The Rev. A. J. Fisher, one of the best known missionaires in South China, has returned to America on furlough.

Chinese newspapers in Canton will have their Chinese New Year holiday beginning February 3, resuming publication February 13.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is in favor of abolishing the custom of issuing orders of merits and decorations, believing such act is undemocratic.

The strike of the Canton shoe-makers for higher wages has ended in favor of the workmen who will receive a 25 percent increase.

A collision occurred at Lai-tung along the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, January 26, killing one passenger and wounding many.

Ma Soo, now in America, has been appointed a delegate to represent the Military government at the International Silk Exhibition to be held in New York.

Dr. J. W. Jamieson, H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton, will soon move into a new official residence erected by the British government for the service at Canton.

General Li Lien-chun, the well-known revolutionary soldier, who has been operating in Kweichow and Hunan trying to gain a foot-hold in is Kiangsi, expected soon at Canton.

A bill will be introduced before the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly requring all prospective physicians to procure a license after examination before being allowed to practise their profession in this province.

Governor Chen Chiung-ming of Kwangtung is placing the government homes for the blind, aged, and other public charitable institutions in the hands of the Canton Catholic Mission for management for the government.

The good roads movement in Kwangtung is receiving enthusiastic support from the local gentry

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Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—
Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.

Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.

Proceedings of the East India Association.

Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

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and citizens of the districts. Everywhere public works commissions for the building of province-wide roads is being organized.

The Military government has decided to create a Bureau of Labor to assist the laboring class. The bureau will come under the supervision of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Administrative Director in charge of Ministry of Interior.

The Canton Times is being suspended temporarily pending reorganization. Hin Wong, editor-in-chief of the paper, announced his withdrawl from the editorial management January 19 because of disagreement with the board of directors of the company.

The Canton-Samshui Railroad will employ some women as conductors as well as ticket-sellers. The road will pay from fourteen to eighteen dollars for a woman ticket-seller a month, and some twenty women will be engaged in the ticket offices for the beginning.

The federal form of government for the South-west, favored by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Tang Chi-yao, and other Constitutionalist leaders, will be a subject of deliberation as soon as the extraordinary session of the National Assembly opens after the Chinese New Year.

Hsu Chung-hao, for the last three years military transportation superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung section, has been elected by the board of directors of the company to fill the vacancy left by Wen Liang-yi, the managing director of the road.

The Military government assumed control of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service in the several Constitutionalist Provinces February 1. So far the control is but nominal, and the service is functioning as usual without the slightest interference from the government.

The women in Canton are also demanding that they shall be given the right to vote in the coming election of members of the City Advisory Council. The date for the inauguration of the Canton city government has been fixed for February 15, but it may be postponed.

Frank W. Lee, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Canton, has received the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Military government to erect an official headquarter of his own. At present the Commissioner is using the compound of the Bureau of Finance.

It is understood that some $2,600,000 will be available to the Military government, as a result of the dissolution of the injunction by the Shanghai Mixed Court restraining Dr. Wu Ting-fang from using the funds to his credit in the Shanghai banks on account of the Customs surplus.

Ho Kim Ng, superintendent of Public Instruction in Canton, will retire next month. During Mr. Ho's term of office last year, he has made considerable improvement in the management of primary schools in this city. Mr. Ho will return to Nan Wu Middle School as principal.

The principal of the First Canton Middle School is being opposed by the faculty because of his attempt to introduce the elective system in the selection of subjects of study in the curriculum. Since the return of the Kuomintang party many changes in school principals have been made.

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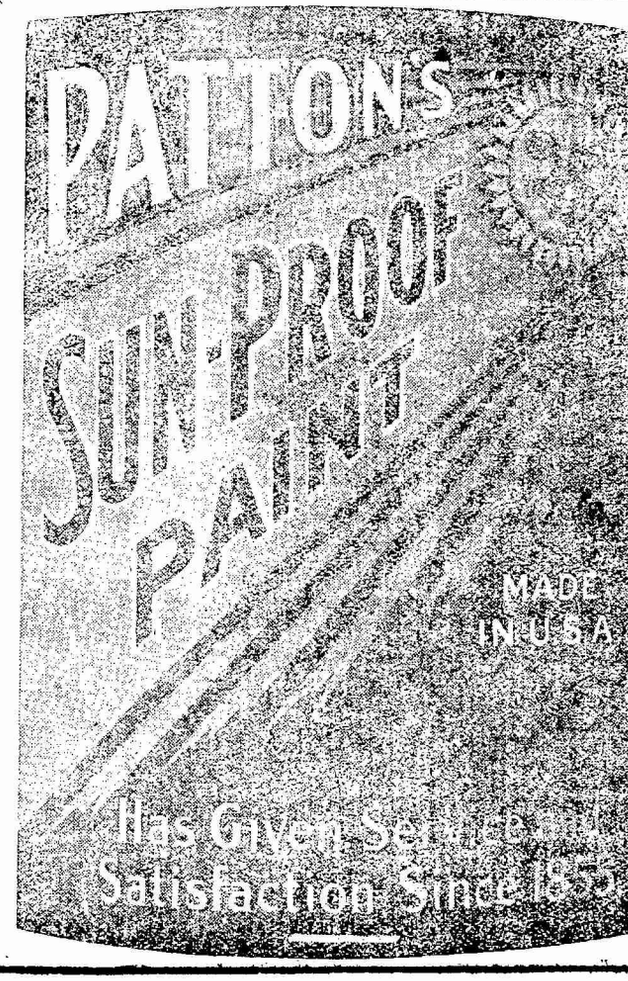

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Chinese Government Railways

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From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.		STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3 cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.34	20.48	,,	Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Siuyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

15-712

The superfluous military posts of defence commissioners in the several districts in Kwangtung have been finally abolished by the Military government. These commissioners have been minor Tuchuns in their spheres of influence, commandeering tax proceeds and creating new taxation at will.

The Kwangsi Constitutionalists have succeeded in getting the agreement between a foreign syndicate and Lu Yung-ting for a loan giving the mines of that province as security cancelled. General Ma Chi, a lieutenant of Lu Yung-ting, has announced that he will again declare war against the Cantonese.

Kwangtung will issue a domestic loan of $5,000,000 for reconstruction purpose, giving the land tax proceeds a security. The Island of Hainan is proposing to issue a bond of $2,000,000 for the development of natural resources of the region. Mr. Ma Yu-hang has been appointed civil administrator of the island.

The National Assembly of the Republic of China will hold an extraordinary session in Canton after the Chinese New Year. The Assembly will decide whether or not it will elect a President for the Southwestern provinces. A committee is now at work trying to eliminate all non-Constitutionalists from the Assembly.

Captain Tom Gunn, the noted Chinese aviator formerly of San Francisco, is not joining the Kwangsi Army against Kwangtung, according to his friends. Captain Gunn has been a favorite among the Kwangsi militarists when they were in power in Kwangtung. Captain Gunn is a Cantonese although born and educated in America.

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung has ousted fourteen members, charging them of having assisted the Kwangsi party. Among those dismissed were Tam Min-san, a former local Kuomintang leader and well-known in local business and social circle, and Kan Kin-shek, a member of the well-known Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company.

The statue of Admiral Ching Pi-kwang, who was assassinated three years ago, will be unveiled at Dutch Folly, Haichu, Canton, February 26 next. Dr. Sun Yat-sen will probably peform the ceremony. Dr. Wu Ting-fang is the chairman, and Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, secretary of the committee in charge of erecting the memorial.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly has now under discussion a bill prohibiting the further licensing of public brothels. If the bill is passed and approved of by the government, all inmates of the houses of ill-fame in Canton will move to Macao and Hongkong as they did the first two years of the Republic when such traffic was forbidden in Canton.

Several hundred Kwangsi-ites, representing a deputation of farmers and others from Kwangsi, called on the Cantonese authorities in Shiuhing latter part of January asking that an expedition be sent to their province to oust Lu Yung-ting and other militarists from power, saying that Lu and his followers have brought economic distress to their provincials.

The Canton-Samshui Railroad will employ women as well as men in the ticket offices and as conductors. The Canton Telephone Exchange has also acted favorably on the request of the Women's Union to

have some girls employed as operators. The men on the staff, fearing competition and to avoid the inconvenience of having to mix with the girls in the same office, have suggested to the managing director of the exchange to employ some women relatives of the present staff at the beginning, as they prefer them to strange girls joining the plant.

There was hardly a day in Canton the last few weeks without a strike of some sort. The Canton-Samshui railroad engineers and gaugers struck against the employment of an inefficient man as their chief a week ago, while the acting managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung section, has been replaced by a new man as a result of his attempt to end a similar strike by force. He succeeded in getting the chief engineer, M. H. Yung, discharged, but he himself was later forced to give up the responsible position by action of the board of directors with the approval of the Ministry of Communications of the Military government.

H. W.

Canton, February 1, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

February 11. Edgar P. Allen, leading American lawyer of North China, dies at home in Tientsin.

February 12. Chinese government tided over New Year by Chinese banks.

February 13. Japanese Chambers of Commerce in China hold joint session in Shanghai.

February 16. Educational building at Wusih burned in riot against five Japanese visitors.

SIBERIA

February 11. Japanese commander in Vladivostok announces present course of action will be adhered to.

February 16. Russian officials charge Japan with dictating Russian financial arrangements.

JAPAN

February 12. Japanese Diet rejects disarmanent proposal giving Russia as a possible foe.

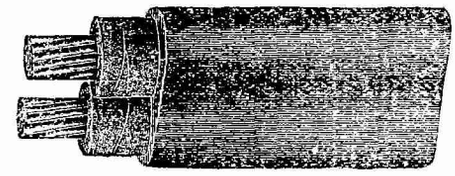
GENERAL

February 11. U.S. Senate Naval Committee reports favorably on proposal to make U.S. Navy equal to any of the other Powers.——Germans announce willingness to take part in Reparations Conference in London.——Trotsky declares for big war program for Soviet government.

February 12. U.S. State Department announces intention to stand behind American wireless contracts made with Chinese government——U. S. to honor "unknown" soldier.——Italians evacuate Jugo-Slovak cities.

February 13. Germans offer reparation of 150,000,000,000 gold marks payable in thirty years.——Harding Cabinet said to be nearing completion.

February 14. French win important victory in Syria. ——Unemployment situation in France growing worse.



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Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
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15-713

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DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY

The Peking-Hankow Line of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of bridge contractors for designing and building a new steel bridge about 2800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at the office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following offices:

:Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

:Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with £6 for foreign countries and with $30.00 for Peking.

Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.

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AMERICAN OR ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS (MEN) FOR FAMINE RELIEF WORK UNDER THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Present plan of organization provides for the construction of seven miles of highway and feeding of five thousand famine sufferers under rigid supervision for every three foreigners available to the work. Ignorance of Chinese language no bar to usefulness. Interesting work and plenty of it assured. Those willing to serve please communicate with J. E. Baker, Director, China Famine Relief, American Red Cross, Peking.

February 15. Changes made in British Cabinet.——Japanese shipping lines withdraw from Trans-Pacific rate conference.——German Foreign Minister declares country takes obligations to Allies seriously.

February 16. United States announces that it will make no attempt to assist Germany to avoid fulfillment of war obligations.——British Parliament reopened in pre-war pomp.——Possibility of U. S. cancelling war indebtedness of European countries said to be increasing.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

FROM "*The Chinese Engineer & Contractor*"

Lace Industry in Pootung—In Pootung and its vicinity there are more than 200 factories engaged in the manufacturing of lace, employing 20,000 women. The annual production is estimated at approximately $1,200,000, the entire output being exported to the United States. Most of the factories are said to be earning large profits and are increasing their production materially. The largest plant is said to have made a net profit of several hundred thousand dollars for the year of 1920.

Hosiery Manufacturing in Kaishing—Kaishing, located on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway, has become a center for the manufacturing of hosiery and has at present approximately eighty plants engaged in the industry. Twenty of these are supplying outport dealers with fixed quantity each month. The first mill was established ten years ago.

New Flour Mill for Quachow—A new flour mill, the company operating which is capitalized for $600,000, is being constructed at Quachow. The location of the mill is in the center of a large wheat growing area.

Double Track for Hin-Han Line—An increase in the freight and passenger traffic of the Hin-Han railway necessitated a plan to double track three sections of the line. The first two sections from Hankow to Niehkow and from Chenchow to Tsematien have been constructed and the work of completing the third section is underway.

Asbestos in Szechuen—The province of Szechuen is one of the largest asbestos producing areas of China. Here the transportation costs are the largest, seventy-five cents a hundred pounds being required to bring the raw material from the mine to the market. Other deposits of asbestos are found in Chihli and the surrounding provinces. A company has recently been organized by merchants of Tientsin to operate asbestos mines near Peking, where the product is said to be of a high quality. It is expected that the company will export several hundred thousand dollars worth of raw asbestos during the first year.

The Kirin Glass Works—Glass lamp chimneys and mirror plate is the production of the Kirin Glass

Works, Four Street, Changchun. The plant employs an expert superintendent and has investigators in various parts of North China. For the year of 1920, the company declared a dividend of 400 percent.

Machine Shops in Harbin—More than twenty machine shops are in operation in the city of Harbin but the majority of them are small in size. Most of the owners are former blacksmiths whose capital outlay is limited. However, they do produce small flour milling machines and printing presses. The larger plants are equipped to build machinery of all kinds and several have shipyards in connection with them. A large iron works, Shwang Hou Shen, is to be established near the Great River, this spring. Many Chinese and foreign engineers have already been engaged for the plant.

Tsinan Water Works—Several officials of Shantung province have united with native bankers to install a water works at Tsinan. The share subscriptions are limited to Chinese and the capitalization of the company has been fixed at $1,000,000. The work will be started within a short time. The company has been given an exclusive franchise for Tsinan and the surrounding settlement.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama: The difficulties of maintaining fixed prices in Yokohama are becoming more acute. The recent limited demand from America has proven the inability of maintaining the "Pegged Prices" and the re-opening of Filatures on February 15, will increase present stock of Raw Silk. Shipments to America, at the end of January 1920-1921 Season, amount to about 67,000 Bales against 176,000 during the same period 1919-1920 season. These facts coupled with the approach of the New Season should, under ordinary circumstances, tend to a considerable reduction in prices.

Shanghai: Very little interest has been shown in China Steam Filatures. Pretentions of dealers has tended to check business and they show no desire to encourage small sales even at these high prices. There is a general lack of confidence in the cocoon markets and most Reelers would prefer to discourage further rise in prices before the New Season.

Tsatlee Improved Reel: Remain inactive but prices are firm. Dealers are holding back in expectation of higher prices, but up to the present buyers are not eager to raise their limits.

Tussah: Inactive for Europe and America but a limited business for Japanese consumption has caused prices to advance.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1100
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1000
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 900
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 830
" " " Market Chops... " 790
Tussah Best Chops..... " 460
" Market Chops..... " 430

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, February 16th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular published on 2nd inst. the London price of silver after rising to 37⅞d. has receded to 34⅞d. i.e. ⅜d. higher than the closing rate on that date. Advices of silver still continue on the weak side. Our local rate for T/T on London has followed silver to 3/5d. and back again to 3/3d. Exports still remain dull and the Banks generally are buyers of sterling and sellers of Gold Dollars probably in anticipation of a further rise in the New-York London cross-rate which is up to 3. 92. Apart from these operations Exchange business in connection with Imports and Exports has been small and the market close steady.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 42,230,000 a decrease of Tls 320,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 31,180,000 an increase of $ 1,180,000

Estimated value in Taels Tls. 64,670,000, as against roughly Tls. 42,351,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thurs. Friday Feb. 3rd, 4th	Sat. Feb. 5	Mon. Feb. 7	Feb. 8th, to 11th	Monday Feb. 14	Tuesday Wed. Feb. 15, 16
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*		*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/10.354	3/5 3/5	3/5	3/5 3/4		3/4 3/3½	3/3 3/3
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/5¼ 3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¼ 3/4¼		3/4¼ 3/3¾	3/3¼ 3/3¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/5½ 3/5½	3/5½	3/5½ 3/4½		3/4½ 3/4	3/3½ 3/3½
T/T India	262.083	248½ 248½	248½	244½ 238½		242½ 239½	236 236
T/T France	1,128.333	925 925	925	940 915		900 890	870 870
T/T N. Y.	72.062	65½ 65¾	65¾	65½ 63½		64¾ 64	63¼ 63½
T/T H'kong	75.416	75½ 75½	74	74 74		74 74	74½ 74⅛
T/T Japan	66.906	73¼ 73¼	73¼	73¼ 75		75 76	76½ 76⅛
T/T Batavia	219.562	195½ 194¾	194¾	194¾ 190		189 186½	184 184
T/T Straits Bk's buying rates	59.885	67½ 67½	67½	67½ 69		69½ 70¼	71 71
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/2.187	3/8 3/8	3/8	3/8 3/7		3/7 3/6½	3/6 3/6
6m/s ,, ,,	—	3/8½ 3/8½	3/8½	3/8½ 3/7½		3/7½ 3/7	3/6½ 3/6½
4m/s ,, D/P	4/3.437	3/9¼ 3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9¼ 3/8¾		3/8¼ 3/7⅞	3/7⅛ 3/7¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,228.333	1025 1025	1025	1040 1015		1000 990	970 970
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	79.062	72½ 72¾	72¾	72½ 70¾		71¾ 71	70¼ 70½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73¼ 73½	73½	73¼ 71½		72½ 71¾	71 71½

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 5	Feb. 6 & 7	Feb. 8 to 11	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16
Bullion.							
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	36¼	36¼		36¼	36⅛	35⅝	34⅓
	G. $ 60½	G. $ 60		G. $ 62½	—	G. $ 60½	—
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 351.50	Tls. 347.50		Tls. 348.00	Tls. 355.50	Tls. 375.00	Tls. 353.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00		111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.40	71.30		71.4875	71.70	71.7625	71.65
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	—		—	—	1%	—

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris T/T	53.02½
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany T/T	——
London open Market rate		New York on London T/T	391
of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ¼%	Bombay on London T/T	1/4
" "	4 m/s. 6 ⅜%	Hongkong on " T/T	2/5½
" "	6 m/s. 6 ½%	Yokohama " " T/T	2/5⅝

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, January 25, to February 2, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. Tael 1.22 equal $1. Gold.*)

S. S. Manila Maru, from U. S. A., January 11.

Iron Bars	Pls.	168
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,668
Ink, Printing	,,	2
Varnish	,,	52
Wax, Paraffin	,,	555
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	6,150

S. S. Esther Dollar, from U. S. A., January 8.

Bedsteads	Pls.	194
Clocks	,,	16,703
Leather, Artificial	,,	12
Motor-cars	,,	11
Motor-cycles	,,	10
Watches	,,	720
Brass Pipes	,,	2
Brass Tubes	,,	36
Copper Pipes	,,	41
Copper Sheets	,,	342
,, Tacks	,,	3
,, Tubes	,,	54
Iron and Steel :		
Bars	,,	3,902
Bolt and Nuts	,,	24
Pipes	,,	3,232
Plates	,,	4,923
Shaftings	,,	116
Tubes	,,	1,625
Nails	,,	290
Iron and Steel, Galvanized :		
Pipe Fittings	,,	20
Wire Rope	,,	213
Tin Solder	,,	15
Asbestos Metallic Packing	,,	207
Carbon, Black	,,	158
Grease	,,	680
Paper, Glazed Flint	,,	5
,, Printing	,,	752
,, Wrapping	,,	47
,, Unclassed	,,	313
Packing, India-rubber	,,	6
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1
Cigars	Mille	3
Cigarettes	,,	146,460
Oil, Kerosene, in cases	Galls.	141,860
,, Engine	,,	312,398
Turpentine	,,	8,304
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 45	Hk.Tls.	15,843

S. S. Venezuela, from U.S.A., January 10.

Shirtings, White, Plain	Pcs.	122
Lemons, Fresh	,,	17,400
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 100	Pls.	386
Aluminum Sheets	,,	7
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	426
Asphalt	,,	1,073
Canned Fruits	,,	87
Cheese	,,	37
Coffee	,,	26
Ink, Printing	,,	237
Leather, Sole	,,	23
Milk, Evaporated	,,	305
Packing, Rubber	,,	41
Printing Types	,,	13
Sugar, White, Cube	,,	37
Canned Meats	Doz.	377
,, Sardines	,,	164
,, Goods	,,	76
Jams	,,	21
Hats	,,	42
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	43,592
Cigarettes	Mille	500
From Honolulu.		
Canned Fruits	Pls.	176

S. S. Agamemnon, January 22.

To Boston.		
Intestine, Pig	Pls.	80
To New York.		
Antimony, Crude	Pls.	3,528
,, Regulus	,,	5,528
,, White Oxide	,,	1,680
Bristles	,,	216
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	294
Feather, Duck and Goose	,,	15
Hair, Horse	,,	69
Hides, Calf	,,	11
Hides, Cow	Pls.	20
,, Horse	,,	9
Intestines, Pig	,,	34
Nutalls	,,	101
Tungsten, Ore	,,	924
Wool, Sheep's	,,	2,350
Skins, Badger	Pcs.	540
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	3,671
,, ,, Untanned	,,	76,874
,, Marmot	,,	23,517
,, Wolf	,,	376
Carpets	,,	236
To Philadelphia.		
Hair, Horse, Tail	Pls.	15

S. S. Shunko Maru, from U. S. A., January 12.

Woollen Bunting	Pcs.	50
Motor-cars	,,	1
Scales	,,	6
Iron and Steel :		
Angles	Pls.	1,293
Bars and Beams	,,	498
Bar Ends	,,	1,111
Channels	,,	91
Nails	,,	563
Pipes	,,	451
Rails	,,	1,099
Rivets	,,	101
Iron and Steel, Galvanized :		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,176
Wire	,,	858
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,030
Milk, Sterilized	,,	257
Twine	,,	3
Wax, Paraffin	,,	69
Buttons	Gross	240
Oil, Engine	Galls.	13,062
Paints, Unclassed	,,	1,758
Dyes, Aniline	Hk.Tls.	3,968

S. S. Mattawa, from U. S. A., January 12.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	3,075
,, Wire Nettings	,,	34

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New Books and Publications

Up Through the Gorges

Glimpses of the Yangtze Gorges, by Cornell Plant, The Pilot. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Shanghai, 1921.

IT is not often that the men who go down to the sea are tempted to express themselves through the medium of paper and ink. Joseph Conrad, whose works retain that refreshing tang of the salt air, is an exception. And now another salt who has worked his way inland to China's most beautiful river landscape has been persuaded to record the story of the Yangtze Gorges.

The work, being the first attempt of the writer at a literary production, is necessarily short. It is written in simple but direct style with the human interest element—in the form of legends and personal experiences—intermingled with the descriptive. Different types of river craft are discussed from a semi-technical viewpoint and glimpses are given of the work of the pilot in these treacherous stretches of the Yangtze which are often the despair of the foreign and Chinese river skipper alike.

Photographs of the most imposing of the scenic beauties of the gorges and native studies as well as pen and ink drawings by I. A. Donnelly are used to illustrate the book. All in all *Glimpses of the Yangtze Gorges* adds a valuable volume to the library of the person interested in China or in China's affairs.

The Culture of Ancient Iran

Chinese Contributions to the History of Civilization in Ancient Iran, with Special Reference to the History of Cultivated Plants and Products. By Berthold Laufer, Curator of Anthropology. (Chicago: Field Museum of Natural History, Publication 201, Anthropological Series, vol. xv., No. 3, 1919.)

This somewhat bulky volume (pp. 630) is a contribution to the study of the mutual relations of China and ancient Iran; it is limited to the history of certain objects of material culture, cultivated plants, drugs, and other vegetable products, textiles, metals, and precious stones, in their migration from Persia to China (Sino-Iranica) and from China to Persia (Irano-Sinica). The account necessarily involves linguistic considerations, more particularly the Chinese laws of transcription from foreign tongues, which are dealt with, briefly but clearly, only so far as is necessary for the main purpose of the book.

The interest centers in the migrations of the cultivated plants, of which about one hundred are discussed in chronological order. Among the plants which, according to the author, reached China from Iran, are the following: Alfalfa (lucerne), grape-vine, pistachio, walnut, pomegranate, garden pea, assafoetida, date-palm, almond, fig; and among those which reached Persia from China are the square bamboo, peach, apricot. Closely connected with this is the question of the introduction of paper from China into Persia, and of paper money made from the bast of the white mulberry. Each case, whether it be of a plant, a drug, Persian rugs, or a precious stone, is discussed with a wealth of detail replete with references to authorities and with fresh information gathered from a number of Chinese texts. So important is this new material that it would appear that the further elucidation of the ancient history of objects of material culture must be pursued in this direction.

The author is to be congratulated on the success of his "attempt to determine the Iranian stratum in the structure of Chinese civilization." As he points out, "it is not easy to combine botanical, Oriental, philological, and historical knowledge" necessary for so great an undertaking, but he has proved himself not unequal to the difficult task. His work is a mine of information, not only to the student of Asiatic civilization, but also, and more particularly, to the historical botanist.

H. S. V.

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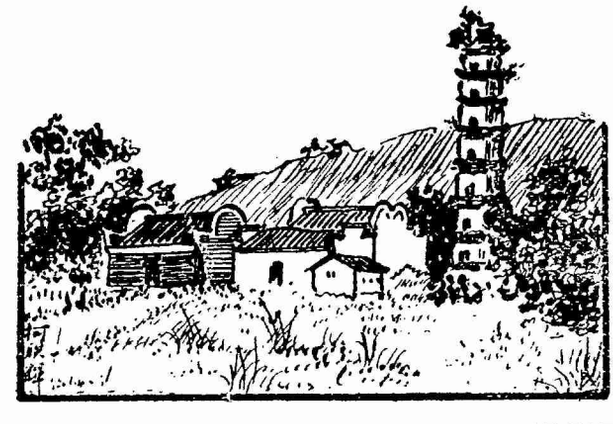


Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. Remer, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: The Dissolving of the Sino-Japanese Military Naval Pact.

References: Pp.583,614,616.

Questions: 1. When was this pact formed? 2. What was its purpose, ostensible, and real? 3. How did the Chinese people feel about it? 4. Who was responsible for its formation? 5. How did the Southern "government" benefit by the pact? 6. What were the conditions of the pacts? 7. What is the attitude of the *Ching Pao* toward the cancellation of the Pact? 8. What is meant by the term "Machiavellian policy"?

Topic 2: Impression of Mr. Harding from on Interview.

References: Pp.584-6.

Questions: 1. Why is Marion, Ohio, called "Hardingville"? 2. Who wrote the article? 3. What is the contrast drawn between President Wilson and Mr. Harding? 4. What is the difference between an "intellectual" and a man "close to the soil"? 5. What was Mr. Harding's question regarding China? 6. What seem to be Mr. Harding's religious ideas?

Topic 3: A Common-sense View of the U. S. A.-Japan "War Scare."

References: Pp.588-591.

Question: 1. Why is this question discussed? 2. Does the writer believe there is likelihood of war? Why 3. Why are there "rumors" being spread? 4. Where did they start? 5. What are the advantages to China suggested by those in favor of war? 6. What would be the real effect of such a war?

Topic 4: Filipino Independence Again.

Reference: Pp. 593.

Questions: What seems to be President Wilson's attitude toward this question? 2. What beneficial effect might Independence for the P.I. have on America? 3. What are the arguments against Independence?

Topic 5: Two Streams in Japan's Policy

References: Pp. 600, 602, 604.

Questions: 1. What was the cause of this article? 2. How would responsible party government solve the problem here discussed? 3. What is the meaning of the references to Colonel Mizumachi? 4. Discuss the "Dual Diplomacy" of Japan.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Chinese American-Returned Student.

References: Pp. 594-6.

Questions: 1. Explain the reference to the "civil service examination". What was its weakness in China? 2. Compare it to that of America. 3. Make a table of your own deductions from the statistics on p.595.4. When was it that the first Chinese students went to America? 5. When did China begin to use foreign trained students? 6. Name some prominent men among the early returned students. Some among the later ones. 7. What line of work is largely taken up by the Chinese students abroad? 8. How is the American University Club of China able to help Chinese students?

Topic 2: The Enterprise of One Returned student.

References: Pp.587-8.

Questions: 1. About whom is the article written? 2: What lines of work lay open to him when he returned to China? 3. Which did he choose and why? 4. Do you think the writer of "The Chinese American-Returned Student" would approve of his course of study and his line of work in China? Why? 5. What are Mr. Wang's idea on the export of skins and leather? 6. What are his plans?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Chinese New Year and the Import and Export Trade.

References: Pp.582-3,606.

Questions: 1. What is the cause for the "dead calm" in trade? 2. Is Exchange the sole difficulty? 3. What is the "Piece Goods"? 4. Is it prospering at present? 5. When is it expected that trade conditions will improve? 6. What should be the policy of foreign business houses under present conditions?

Topic 2: Reckless Issue of Domestic Loan Bonds.

References: Pp. 604, 606.

Questions: 1. Under what conditions and by what means have there bonds been over-issued? 2. Who is held responsible? 3. What is the effect on the financial reputation of the country?

Topic 3: Financial Conditions in America.

References: Pp.591-593.

Questions: 1. Can you account for the financial depression in the United States? 2. What analogy is drawn? 3. What factor is saving the situation? 4. What is a Bank Statement? 5. In what way were these encouraging at the end of December? 6. How is the new Administration at Washington expected to affect the finance of the country? 7. Is it likely that there is any connection between the financial condition in America and those in China?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
ACTING CLERK
MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

February 14, 1921, Cause No. 1196, Bernard et al v. Macpherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse Company; testimony taken of witnesses Bernard, Eisler, Chung Wo for plaintiff; submitted on defendant's motion for non-suit; brief in support thereof to be filed Feb. 23; reply brief March 2.

" 14, " " " 1105, A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corporation; continued at request of parties to February 24.

(Before the Commissioner)

February 3, 1921, Cause No. 1293, U. S. v. Grigg & Chambers; testimony taken of witnesses Yu, Keegan, Dzung and Sze; continued to February 7.

" 5, " " " 1294, U. S. v. Lloyd; plea of guilty.

" 7, " " " 1296, U. S. v. Chun; plea of guilty.

" 7, " " " 1293, U. S. v. Grigg & Chambers; testimony taken of witnesses Lafante, Yu, O'Hara, Shoa, Yih, Bournes, Griggs, Docker, Chambers, Hebron, Kolhofer, Bryan, Smith, Omahundra, Anderson and Seitz.

" 8, " " " 1295, U. S. v. Johnson; testimony taken of Winkel, McVicar, Robeson, Nelson, Zideis, Hanson, Lindiose, Beaumont and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

February 10, 1921, Cause No. 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; order overruling motion to plead same set-off as in Cause No. 1045.

" 11, " " " 916, Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. v. Barque Chin Pu.

" 14, " " " 1004, Yu T. Wang v. Sidney Ross Co., Inc.; judgment for defendant.

UNITED STATES v. FERDINAND G. BOULON

(*Continued from last issue*)

II

The information in Cause No. 1220 is in similar language except that the sum charged is Tls. 1333.71. That was the amount of a check (Ex.E) drawn in favor of the complaining company by the Asia Banking Corporation and indorsed by the company's accountant and defendant. The check was handed the latter by the accountant and defendant claims that it was part of his expenses of a trip he was then about to make to New York under order of the company. On this point the accountant testified on cross examination:

"Q Did Mr. Boulon go after you for money for his travel expenses and didn't you tell him you were pretty hard pressed for money?
A I may have told him that, yes.
Q And when this profit came in of Tls. 1333. you gave it to Mr Boulon with a statement that he could take that as part of the money required for traveling expenses—that he had better take that profit?
A I would not say I made that statement to him. There may have been a lot of conversation.
Q He left, I believe, about the 5th of July and about the 2nd of July you gave him a draft for Tls. 1000., I believe, or $1000. gold?
A Yes.
Q That was all the money you gave him for his traveling expenses?
A I will have to refer to the accounts to see."

This witness had an opportunity to "refer to the accounts" and report, for he was recalled later; but he gave no additional testimony on the foregoing points and defendant's claim regarding the use of this check is uncontradicted. Now it is the testimony (p.202) of the local company's vice-president that defendant "was called there (New York) to attend a conference of the heads of the various Gaston, Williams & Wigmore companies." Any money spent for that purpose was not for defendant's use but for company use and on the evidence before us we cannot find that the former embezzled it. [7]

III

There is much discussion in the briefs of defendant's intent. It is charged that he caused the drawing and collection of the first check with a fraudulent purpose. We have already seen that one

7. Cf. U. S. v MacDonell, I Extraterri torial Cases, 608

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
ANNIE MAY ARNOLD WESTBROOK.
Deceased.

Cause No. 1288
Estate No. 376
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 30, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. WESTBROOK
Shanghai College,
Shanghai, China.

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 988, In re George E. Krienke's Estate, order barring Chaims and fixing adininis trator's fee.

(By the Commissioner)

February 3, 1921, Cause No. 1294, U. S. v. Lloyd; fine of $100.00 and costs.

,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1296, U. S. v. Chun; fine Gold $15.00 and costs.

,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1295, U. S. v. Johnson; dismissed.

, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1293, U. S. v. Grigg & Chambers; fine of $100.00 each, and costs.

Assignments for Hearing

February 21, 1921, 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1097; Chang Yung Kong v. Philippine National Bank.

,, 23, ,, 3:00 P. M., Cause No 1225; Romero v. Romero.

,, 24, ,, 9:30 A. M., Cause No. 1106; A. G. decherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corporation.

Miscellaneous Filings:

February 7, 1921, Cause No. 1043, Heng Fu Chang vs. China & Mongolia Export Co.; motion.

,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1296, U. S. vs. Chun Dhe Kong; complaint.

,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu et a vs. Wilkins Bros. & Co.; motion.

,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1293, U. S. vs. R. E. Chambers & S. C. Grigg; notice of appeal.

,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1075, In re Estate of Harry Finkelstein; bond; inventory; submission to jurisdiction.

,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1075, In re Estate of Harry Finkelstein; letters of administration.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1277, In re Estate of Olin Ackley Loveland; oath; letters of administration.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1196 H. V. Bernard et al vs. MacPherson, Fenstemaker, Whitehouse Co.; stipulation; petition; answer.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1275, In re Estate of Anson C. Spong; oath; letters of administration.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1276, In re Estate of Emil Hugo Yost; oath; letters of administration.

,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1225, Romero v. Romero; affidavit of publication.

,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1287, M. Hussain v. The Robert Dollar Co.; answer.

,, 16, ,, Cause No. 1109, 1110, Jen Kee Co. v. P. F. Wisner & Co.; transcript of testimony.

,, 16, ,, Cause No. 1297, In re application of Quintin Paredes for admission to bar; petition.

,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1298, In re application of Merle R. Walker for admission to Bar; petition and motion.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1299, U. S. vs. Arthur Pitts; complaint.

of the company's indispensible attorneys signed the check without consulting defendant. The latter denies that he even instructed the accountant to draw the check. The accountant is the only one who says that he did and that testimony (pp. 157, 158) is evasive as to whether defendant specified the payee. Defend ant also denies that he sent the shroff to collect from the payee and the shroff says in reply to the question (p. 42, referring to the accused)

> "Did he first request you to go to Yea Kong Yung, or did he ask you to make the exchange yourself?
> A. "I went to Yea Kong Yung myself".

Defendant also denies the charge that he prevented the entry, in the company's books, of the smaller check. On this point the accountant testifies:

> ,,Q Did Mr. Boulon tell you at this time not to make any entry of the Tls. 1333.?
> A I could not make any entry of it from the fact of having delivered the check to him.
> Q You couldn't?
> A No, because it was not going through the company's books."

It will be seen that the accountant makes no claim of instructions from defendant not to enter this check.

These are some of the circumstances relied upon to show fraudulent intent. But if they are essential to conviction they must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. [8] Moreover, even if proved, fraudulent intent, unless carried out, is not punishible. There must be some overt act or acts which include all the ingredients of the offense. We cannot convict the defendant on the ground that he *intended* to embezzle from his employers.

The crime of embezzlement is purely statutory; there was no such offense at common law and the purpose of creating it was to supply technical deficiencies in the crime of larceny. [10] Embezzlement is therefore, an offense of narrow scope and technical import and unless the statutory essentials are proved there can be no conviction thereof. We are unable to find that they have been in these cases and the accused must, therefore, be, with costs *de officio*,

ACQUITTED

8. Corpus Juris, XVI, 767.
9. Corpus Juris, XX, 409.
10. Com. v. Hays 14 Gray, 62, 74 Am. Dec. 662.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CHANGSHA, CHINA

In re Estate of
LEWIS RAY JORDAN,
Deceased.

Estate No. 1

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Ray Jordan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned at Changsha, China, on or before August 6, 1921, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

C. D. MEINHARDT
American Vice-Consul in Charge, Ex Officio Judge, Administering the Estate.

January 20, 1921.

In Memoriam
Edgar Pierce Allen

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

At the regular session of the Court on February 14, 1921, before the calendar of cases was taken up, STIRLING FESSENDEN, ESQUIRE, in behalf of the Bar, presented the following memorial which, he moved to have spread upon the records of the court:

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death of another member of the American Bar in China. On the 9th day of February, at Peking, China, Edgar Pierce Allen died. He was born in China on February 19, 1866, the son of Young J. Allen, one of the oldest and most prominent missionaries in China. The greater part of his life of activity has been spent in this country. Educated in America he practiced in the United States for a short time, and returned to China as a young man. He brought to his work a mind well trained, experience of the West and a profound knowledge of China and the Chinese people. He was an accomplished linguist. Having learned the Chinese language as a child and having continued the study of that language thruout his life, he had the great advantage over other foreigners of direct communication with the people with whom he came in contact. This, together with his Western training, his knowledge of the East and his experience with the Chinese people, enabled him to render most valuable services to his clients. He was interested in art and literature, and in his leisure hours loved to collect the beautiful porcelain and pictures for which the art of China is noted.

In spite of his long residence abroad, his love of America was outstanding, and he never tired in his effort to develop and continue the friendly relations which have grown up between the American and the Chinese people. He was always interested in public affairs and willing to devote his time and effort in any work to promote the public welfare. He won the confidence, esteem and friendship of all the members foreign and Chinese in the communities in which he lived.

To his mother, wife and family we extend our deepest sympathy. We feel that his death is a great loss to this Court and to China, and it is with deep regret that we record his passing.

Following the presentation of the memorial M. J. Em. Lemiere, in behalf of the French bar, spoke of his long acquaintance with the late Mr. Allen and of the great esteem in which he was held.

JUDGE LOBINGIER:

This is the second time within less than four months that this Court has been called upon to perform the sad and solemn duty of recording the death of an esteemed and distinguished member of its Bar.

Edgar Pierce Allen was one of only two members of our Bar who was born in China. But, as has just been said, he was educated in America. Only the other day I was told by the Reverend John R. Hykes how more than forty years ago he took young Allen, then a lad of thirteen, to the United States to enter school. His educational advantages there seem to have been of the best and he rounded out his academic career with a course at Johns Hopkins University, then the foremost post graduate school in the country. Mr. Allen specialised in philology and intended at one time to become a professor of languages. But, as he once remarked to me, the prospects of adequate financial returns from that source were not promising and so he turned to the Law and returned to China.

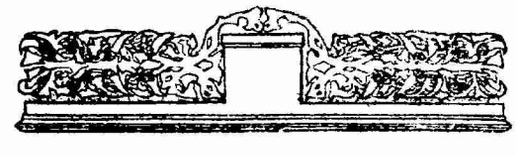
After locating for a short time at Shanghai he removed to Tientsin and practiced there until the time of his death, a poriod of about twenty years. For a portion of that time he was associated with Harry A. Lucker the firm being known as Allen & Lucker and after Mr. Lucker retired Mr. Allen also opened an office in Peking, dividing his time between the two places. I believe I am but expressing the general opinion in stating that he was recognized as the foremost lawyer in North China and, besides practicing in the Courts of all other nationalities, was usually on one side or the other of cases coming before this Court at its various sessions on the northern circuit.

Mr. Allen was a charter member of the Far Eastern American Bar Association and had been its Vice President for North China and Japan for several years previous to his death. He was also a member of the National or American Bar Association and at its meeting in Chicago in 1916 he attended as a delegate from the Far Eastern American Bar Association and spoke before one or more sections. of the former Nor was this his first appearance at the meetings of the National Association for twenty years earlier, at a meeting in Saratoga Springs in 1896, he was also present when the late Lord Chief Justice Russell delivered a memorable address on International Arbitation. As it was my privilege to attend the same session, although I did not then meet Mr. Allen, I found his recollections of that occasion most interesting. Mr. Allen's interest in the work of the National Association was naturally heightened by the fact that his brother-in law, the late George Whitelock, was for many years its Secretary.

As a lawyer Mr. Allen had the highest standard of professional ethics. In all the years I have known of him I have never heard the faintest suggestion of any questionable practice on his part and he was especially noted for his fair and considerate attitude toward his opponents. In fact I have some times felt that in his arguments he was if any thing prone to concede too much. This was notably brought to my attention during the course of an argument in a case tried at the Tientsin session last summer.

Mr. Allen had many interests outside of Law. He was deeply versed in the lore of China, the land of his birth, and especially in its art of which as has been said he was an ardent and successful collector. During a brief train ride with him last summer from Peking to Tientsin I was much impressed with his intimate knowledge of Chinese history as marked by the successive dynasties and his familiarity with the archaeology of Peking.

Mr. Allen's death at a time when he had not yet passed middle age is a keen disappointment to his friends who had expected for him a long carecr of usefulness and is a striking reminder of the uncertainties of life. The sympathies of the Court and the Bar are extended to his sorrowing family and relatives and the memorial presented will be spread upon the records of the Court.



At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: J. T. Thomas, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Nolte, Tacoma; E. B. King, Tacoma; O. H. Carver, Tacoma; V. T. McCrokley, Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Sherman, Tacoma; J. E. Joseph, Hongkong; Mrs. F. Smyth, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Stewart, Hongkong; R. A. May, Hongkong; M. Concapion, Manila; R. Senbet, Hongkong; T. Paredes, Hongkong; A. Reyes, Hongkong; L. J. Ginett, Hongkong; Miss Gitty, Paris; Miss H. Smith, London; Miss M. M. Walsh London; Mrs. H. H. Reid, Tientsin; Lord Acheson; C. J. Esklone; Mr. and Mrs. A. Long, Marseilles; Mme. B. Long; J. E. Brooks, Moukden; S. Jurgens, Hongkong; L. C. Winter; G. Flood, San Francisco; T. Warwick, London; A. J. Clark, England; Mrs. J. K. James, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Gottes, Hongkong; Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Purvis; Miss Purvis; G. H. Lynatt, Hongkong; Mrs. H. D. Hansel, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wickham, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. H. Emery, Peking; R. Jamisert, Peking; G. Gosselin; Miss M. Stormon, Hongkong; A. Glemby; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Chinkiang; D. C. McEwen; S. G. Wilcox, Peking. Mrs. E. F. Egan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Davies, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Oldenburg, Kobe; G. B. Carpenter.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: R. S. Kermani, Bombay; Myron Bird; Keskinen, Harbin; R. Merz, Tientsin; W. R. Giles, Peking; Mrs H. Bromfield, Peking; E. C. James, London; Benjamin B. More, New York; C. G. Brown, Wusih; A. Kahn, Tientsin; W. Holliday, Tientsin; Launes, France; J. B. Bobbitt. Tsinanfu; Robert Cordes, Hankow; Derenne, Belgium; Arthur Tombinson, Manchester; B. Cowen, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. E. Mercier, Belgium; F. Derenne, Belgium; Capt O. S. Olsen; T. C. White, Peking; Lynn W. Meekins, Peking; H. Skinner, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hanchett, California; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wykeham, Hongkong; J. G. Wrentmore, Hongkong; Alfred Robert, Tientsin; A. Raux, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. F. Valanton, France; V. Belliond, France; Capt. and Mrs. Albert, France; Mr. and Mrs. Richard, France; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sturgis, New York; Miss J. Sturgis, New York; Miss F. C. Sturgis, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Greenboch, France; A. S. Hassell, Locai; H. Stringer, Tangshan; Mr and Mrs. Molony, Hangchow; H. A. Dionysius, Harbin. Commander and Mrs. H. Bonde, Copenhagen.

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115 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from November 11 to November 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	189702	529882	317	719901	.....	174168	20945869	.....	453106	-2.17	3503099	166014	.....	4.74
Peking-Mukden	305733	407970	946	714649	87154	.....	20257860	3778010	.....	18.53	3126083	129750	.....	4.15
Tientsin-Pukow	172895	300789	11614	485298	106929	.....	13056381	877633	.....	6.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	37500	131521	3155	172176	26762	.....	4783625	903446	.....	18.95	828937	74707	.....	9.01
Shanghai-Nanking	118700	60140	4535	183375	15009	.....	5486183	486581	.....	8.87	1364466	.....	14489	-1.06
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	56573	23584	787	80944	8934	.....	2663369	367498	.....	13.80	718519	105830	.....	13.88
Cheng-Tai	17343	79608	119	97070	.....	51660	3430766	675781	.....	19.70	612540	33078	.....	5.40
Canton-Kowloon	27026	2734	700	30460	5078	.....	867963	11593	.....	1.33	231426	.....	6657	-2.88
Kirin-Changchun	19468	32413	237	52118	.....	6162	1785173	162956	.....	9.12	282950	.....	.....	-11.41
Taokow-Chinghua	4705	26256	373	31334	117	.....	929788	71828	.....	7.80	211912	8883	.....	4.20
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1619	7890	.....	9509	.....	10168	311468	.....	336997	-108.22	77306	.....	112186	-145.13
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy			104	104	21		12814		13334	-104.06	2343		3178	-135.62
Kaifeng-Honan	24908	27427	900	53235	6389	.....	1344033	85631	.....	6.37	262960	13568	.....	5.16
Wuchang-Changsha	15672	21041	2	36715	.....	248	1141619	49036	.....	4.29	295130	121590	.....	41.22
Sau-Tao	6726	9815	28	16569	.....	5105	639871	70113	.....	10.95	104747	10797	.....	10.30
TOTAL	998570	1661070	23817	2683457	8882	.....	77647782	6736669	.....	8.68	11622418	527707	.....	4.54

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications